ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS:-Abbott,

ON ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT:-

Mr. Durham opposed the appointment.

that it was a piece of useless expense,

unwarranted by any precedent in this

Mr. Hodnett said that the office was be-

Galloway (negro) advocated the measure.

certain individual mine in Yanceyville."-

stituency, vote for such a measure.

by as unworthy of notice.

ury. Not adopted.

the original ordinance.

vention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hood, colored.

read, corrected and approved.

ced with interest. Referred.

ferred to the committee on Education.

proceeded to call the roll.

to have voted in the affirmative, viz:

Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Ben-

Duckworth, 'ppes (negro,) Forkner, Franklio, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, Gal

tion being lost—yeas 22, navs 83.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was

(Here the President told him to confine

McCubbins, Sweet, Forkner, Fullings.

Duckworth.

ris, of Wake, (negro).

gance to the bitter end.

of resistance.)

this city, on Wednesday, January 22d, in this Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. L. SinI, Mr. HENRY A. BURR, of Brooklyn, N.
Miss MARY ANNA, second daughter of A. Hart, Esq., of this city. No Cards.

CORRECT ACTION.—The Magistrates of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday, and after due delibration of the county of Craven met at the Court House in this city yesterday. he 16th instant, in Richmond, Va., by the M Lee, Mr. W. H. MANNING to Miss ACREE—all of Richmond.

MARRIED.

county, on the 25th instant, of disease of JOHN A. CROOM, in the 35th year ty very suddenly, on the evening of the irs JOSEPHINE AGOSTINI, wife of

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRICK YARD AND ALL IMPROVE-

nents will also be made for eased with the Yard as parties may desire running through the premises.
CRONLY & MORRIS.

LL persons having claims against the

ork of the Finance Committee, at the County urt Clerk's office, in Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN A. TAYLOR,

Wilmington, Federal Point, Ma-Sound, and Sandy Run, wishing The Lecture Room has been very large. Apply Tuesday and Friday. JOHN A. SANDERS, Chairman and Treasurer.

DY VIRTUE of an assignment made to

addition to its Grammar, will be

rd and the College Course, \$175, currency,

divided term begins on the first of

sting to Relatives of a Deceased

ill please give publicity to the letnope that, in this way, the facts

Mobile, Jan. 15, 1868. Charlotte, N. C .:

Fig. I have in my possession a gold.
The property of Geo. Holderness, who
during the war. I am anxious to reorth Carolina Regiment of Infantry,

at this soldier might have had a o are now destitute, as, God knows, too are, moves me to make exertion to re-Very respectfully,

GILBERT CHILD, No. 757 Mobile P. O.

and prayer to Almighty God, to avert

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11, 1868.

figures so often in the police court of this liberations the State is expected to pay \$8 is a white woman, regular low Yankee trash, and \$12 per day.—Raleigh Press ias assumed the name of Saunders. This is made by Mary M. Saunders (colored).

MARY M. SAUNDERS, (cold.)

He says that there are a large

STATE NEWS.

in this city yesterday, and after due delib- month old.—Newbern Herald. eration declined to appoint a police force we think, wisely, viewing as they did the required oath. -Ral. Sentinel ..

order as permissory only.

The language employed by the General cretion of the Magistrates of the county, We are gratified in saying that the mu-H. Baker be substituted. So ordered. authorizing but not commanding them to sie on the occasion will be of the highest appoint a police force for the county of Craven. - Newbern Journal of Com.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH. - We have neg-The MAN who suffered for years from lected to notice the marked improvements Debility, Premature Decay and our friends of the Presbyterian Church of youthful indiscretion, will, for ffering humanity, send free to all have been making in their house of worthe receipt and directions for making ship. The changes have been going on for Saturday night.—Danville Register. by addressing, in perfect confi-JOHN B. OGDEN, less the present appearance be compared

with the edifice six months ago. The whole interior of the building has grained; the orchestra rendered more con- and the theft of all his supplies of meat-

The new pulpit is neat, unassuming and closely guarded.—Ral. Sentinel 25th. elegantly finished, and therefore, is a vast lats can reach the yard at any stage of water, improvement on the old, especially in the lars with a flight of stairs to reach it, but before last, and stole several fine hogs .the state of New Hanover are requested to be subdued light, the shaded walls, the dark popy of the same with R. B. Wood, Jr., walnut finished pews, the comfortable sittings, the creditable music, and we may add the excellent ministrations of the respected pastor, Rev. Mr Atkinson, render this place of worship very attractive, not stopped about four miles from the city by only to the congregation to whom these old LL persons living in the following Dis- walls, with their new garniture, are precious.

The Lecture Room has been repainted and refitted, within and without, and some | mud two or three miles from home. may obtain the same by leaving attention paid to the exterior of the church of the Board, at the Register's office at the building. We sincerely hope that the severity of the times may not prevent as yesterday officer West succeeded in arrest- to Committee on Suffrage. complete and beautiful transformation without as within. We know if their means be commensurate with their desires, it will it is supposed, is the party, or one of the be done.—Raleigh Sentinel.

me by Charles T. Fennell, I will sell at pub-ale on the 20th day of February next, at his not doubt that changes in the municipal flannel shirts in his possession, which were that new Commissioners and a new Mayor have been designated. At least, nothing was committed to jail to await the next of the sort has been proclaimed at the City term of the Criminal Court. Hall. We infer that the rumors of the displacements referred to originated in the fact that all city officers will be required to Thankful for Sall Favors.—The Regis

tried in Winston recently in two cases tleman and cannot be unnecessarily rude one for taking a bribe, and the other for we are at a loss to see the "crumb of commaking a false return. The evidence es- out. Is there any recognition of the con- Chatham, and Mr. Rodman's ordinance, as Professor of Music will be entrusted tablished his guilt beyond doubt, and the stitutional character of the body? Where? at the next term of the Federal Court. - ing more "black and tan." Good bye, most advanced pupils, in a normal Shades of departed martyrs, think of a "loy-neighbor.—Raleigh Sentinel, 25th. al" man's stealing. What is the country

coming to ?-Wilson Carolinian. lina, consisting of G. W. Bushyhead, prin- town. An ex-U. S. soldier, who for some amend Mr. Rodman's ordinance, by substicipal chief, Johnson G. S. Key, Dalus time past has been acting to company troops here, was seen in town after dark r information, address the Principal, in Washington, and are stopping at Joy's with several soldiers, who said they would ate lines. — Wash, paper.

the following letter, addressed by Gil-Child, Esq., of Mobile, to Gen. D. H. Wilmington and Weldon railroad, pub-on the Railroad track, his head on the rail—his skull indented evidently by some ill explain itself. The Press of the lishes a new tariff of charges by the inland blunt instrument. The presumption is air line between Wilmington and Balti- that he was robbed and then murdered. ated may reach the relatives of more. They are unprecedentedly low. An inquest was held over the body. It is terest of North Carolina.

ANOTHER DAILY. -- We learn that a tele-McNairy's) Brigade. This was an remove his paper, the North Carolinian, to Society, to be held at Black River Chapel on this city. The paper will be issued daily, aken the liberty of addressing you, be- first number will be issued on Monday greater importance than any yet held. The following through your extensive acquain-Carolina, you might be able to find us, and wish it all the success imaginable. us, and wish it all the success imaginable. It is too well known to speak of its merits, named: Raleigh Daily Press, 24th.

THE CONVENTION. - This body has finally agreed as to the amount of pay its members they would have to wait until their grand-tieth down another, and in view of the mo-children were there to collect the per diem,"

Servation and Improvement of Swamp Lands.

The public generally are invited to attend while Williamson, a colored delegate, "was Alabama who are opposed to the not particular about what they got, but the agricultural community are to be so fully disof the Constitution, to observe Thurs- thought the members had better have \$8. lay of January, as a day of fasting, and get away from there." Loud above is which are now impending over the din could be heard the President's request of all Ministers who may sympather voice, "Delegates, you have got this their views herein expressed, to conduct thing into a snarl for me." During the rivides on that day in accordance with this discussions on yesterday, Carey, a colored delegate, being in want of a reporter, delivered himself of the following piece of The following "card" was brought to a eloquence. "The loyal people of North shville editor recently, by a respectable Carolina has come here to frame a Constiooking colored woman, with the request tution;" he didn't want any such remarks put in the report "as was my colleague have done; I wan't some words that I'm Please state for the information gwine to speak here put down in the very archives of gravity." And for these de-

and \$12 per day.—Raleigh Press. WOMAN KILLED .- On Tuesday, as the Freight Train on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad was nearing Morehead City, a nethis new stuggle for existence. In the pressed in this manner did not choose to thing else, when this manner did not choose to the pressed in the pressed in the pressed in the pressed in this manner did n Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Conon the train supposed that she would leave amount of bonds held by wealthy Demo- the track in time to save herself no steps suffering, business is languishing, trade duty in this respect. crats all over the State, and that the Dem- were taken to stop it. On went the train and commerce are becoming paralyzed, Mr. Rodman did not entirely agree with ocratic party in the West are determined until it was so near upon her it was impos- and a general stagnation pervades the whole either of the gentlemen, and proceeded to on the table. Carried, and so rests the per to commit the party to pay the bonds in sible for her to get out of darger. As she country. So will it ever be until the peo- recite the law as it stood, in his opinion, diem.

soon as possible, and on returning to the

STATE LIBRARIAN. - We learn that Mr. authorized by Gen. Camby's order. Some Hill having resigned, Henry D. Coley, difference of opinion resulted as to the Esq., of this city, has received, from the contended that the Military order was a Trustees, the appointment of State Libracompulsory one, but a majority decided, rian. Mr. Coley, it is said, can take the mittee to wait on His Excellency, the

AMATEUR CONCERT.—There will be a con-

order.—Newbern Herald.

Escaped. - John Yarbrough, the man who some months ago broke out of Hillsboro', N. C., jail, and who was arrested in Danville, by Policeman Price, a few days

Robberges.-We feel it our duty to pu less the present appearance be compared our citizens on the alert, in view of recent citizens of Bladen, asking to be relieved numerous robberies committed in this city from debts incurred for purchase of slaves. been changed; the pulpit lowered to a more and vicinity. We have heard of several of becoming position; the stoves removed and a glaring character within a few days,—the a furnace substituted; the pews, galleries most flagrant of which is the breaking open and wood-finish handsomely painted and of the smoke-house of W. H. High, Esq., venient and comfortable; the floor of the Keep a vigilant watch upon your premises Church, the pulpit and stairways carpeted, especially where there are any provisons and the walls of the building have been kept. In these times of vagrancy and deplastered and painted to represent stone. moralization nothing is secure that is not

We learn that a party of negro men went fact that it is not so high, perched on pil- to the plantation of Wm. Foy, Esq., night more in accordance with modern, and, we Mr. Foy sent a servant to the city yestermay say, (conservative and old-fashioned day morning, and we learn that he succeedas we are,) correct ideas of taste. The ed in tracing up one of the hogs, but could

New Berne Jour. of Com., 25th. Night before last as a negro woman was going to her home in the country; she was feet, and went on his way rejoicing, leaving the poor woman bare-footed in the

New Berne Jour. of Com., 25th. ARREST OF A NOTED THIEF .- Day before ing a negro, named William Thomas, who, parties, who have for sometime past been THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—While we do At the time of his arrest he had a pair of he had stolen them from her clothes line short while before. He had a hearing and

New Berne Jour, of Com., 25th.

subscribe the test oath.—Raleigh Register. ter and Standard seem to be much pleased Dr. J. L. Johnson, a "loval" man, of at the tone of Governor Worth's note to the course, and a U. S. assistant assessor, was Convention. Governor Worth is a genfort" which that note contains. Point it of loyal assessor was bound over to answer By the way, the Register is daily becom-

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.—On Wednesday night last, a most diabolical murder was from the Cherokee Nation of North Caro- committed near the Southern part of the time past has been acting as a tailor for tuting his own of yesterday. Gusky, and Chno-we-whiska, have arrived slightly intoxicated. He was in company Hotel. Their object is to arrange for the take care of him. It is evident he left payment of their annuities, which were town with them. As it was pay day he had inpaid while they were in the Confeder-secured for his honest toil between one and two hundred dollars. Thursday morn-Col. Fremont, Superintendent of the ing the body of the poor fellow was found Col. F. is doing much for the general in- to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to detect and bring to justice the perpetrators of this atrocious deed.

Goldsboro' News, 25th.

and its politics will be Democratic. The rasry next. This meeting promises to be of lowing gentlemen have been invited to address

Gen. Robert Ransom, Improved Stock ; Henry Hutt, Esq., Improved Agricultural Implements : should receive for their arduous duties, and Buie, Analysis of Soils; L. M. Howard, Esq., fixed \$8 per day and \$12 for the officers. Grape Culture; Col. B. R. Moore, Wine Making; ing the session of the Conference of Right good wages-better than the old Col. T. D. Meares, Agricultural Economy; Dr. H just adjourned, Hon. Alex. yearly hire that was in vogue previous to F. Murphy, Cultivation of Corn; D. T. Durham, ana, formerly a member of the the war. The proceedings of yesterday, to Esq., Cultivation of the Pea Nut; Dr. J. C. Shep-Congress, and so well known be found in our columns, are really amusing and, Rotation of Crops; Mai. C. W. McClammy, at the State as a prominent states- as well as interesting, as were also the pro- Farm Life; Edwin Kerr, Esq., Architectural Imd wise lawyer, offered this resolu- ceedings of the day before. On the day provements and Farm and Household Convenibefore Mr. Tourgee said that "if they ences; D. P. Bland, Esq., Application of Com-That recognizing the fact that God were as fortunate as the other Conventions mercial Fertilizers; Lewis Highsmith, Esq., Pre-

The public generally are invited to attend this meeting. When subjects of so much interest to cussed, the numbers who will avail themselves of this invitation will doubtless be very large.

Dr. Busby, whose figure was beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public coffee room by an Irish baronet of making way, replied : "Pass, O Pigmy!" O! sir," said the baronet, my expression North Carolina. alluded to the size of your intellect." "And the size of yours.'

greenbacks, and on that he says they will lose all hope in all the New States.

States.

States of party to pay the bonds in sible for her to get out of danger. As she country. So will tever be dutifully be with the people attempted to leap off the track, the cowlettened attempted

From the Raleigh Sentinel. The "Constitutional Convention," (So-Called)

Tuesday, Jan. 21st, 1868. The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock Prayer by the Rev. Henry Eppes, (negro,

by request of the President. Mr. Mark May, of Macon, appeared, was qualifie and took his seat. The President announced, as the com-Governor, Messrs. Bradley, Heaton and

Andrews. Mr. Dowd remarked that all the delecommanding in his instructions to the pre- cert given at the Theatre. on Friday even- gates were on committees except two, and s city, of typhoid pneumonia, on the 20th of T. South ERLAND, aged 44 years.

I siding Magistrate, John D. Flanner, Esq., ing, 24th inst., for the benefit of the Lasake an affectionate wife to mourn his cretion of the Magistrates of the country of th mittee on Bill of Rights, and that of Dr. J. Mr. Andrews said that the committee to

wait on the Governor wished to do so today, and that Mr. Heaton was absent from the city. Whereupon, the President substituted Mr. Abbott. Mr. Watts also said that he was on sev-

eral committees, and suggested that his since, made his escape from our jail last name be stricken from the Committee on tee. Corporations, and that of Mr. Parker be inserted. Mr. Fisher presented a memorial from

> Referred to Committee on Relief. Mr. Abbott offered a resolution to raise a committee of three to consult with Gen.

Canby on matters of public interest. Lies J. H. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) offered a resolution regarding public officers. Referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights. Mr. Congleton offered a resolution that no property qualification be embodied in

tee on Suffrage. Mr. Welker introduced a resolution restricting the powers of legislation. Referred.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in regard to the rights of electors. Referred to the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. Dowd, a resolution declaring unconstitutional all Stay Laws. Lies over. Mr. Mullican, a resolution declaring certain amendments to the Bill of Rights of

North Carolina. Referred. J. H. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) a resolution that the Committee on Education inquire into the disposition of the school und. Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution amending the rules of order. Laid over. Mr. Legg, a resolution in reference to suffrage and eligibility to office. Referred

Mr. Baker, a resolution to remove disfranchisements and to confer the elective be voted down. franchise on all male citizens, without distinction. Referred to Committee on Suf-Mr. Hodnett's resolution, of yesterday,

came up, when Mr. H. asked its reference o ordered. Mr. Morton's resolution, of yesterday, for the relief of the people, was taken up, when Mr. Abbott moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, now about

The Convention then went into commitee of the Whole, -Mr. Sweet, of Craven. being called to the Chair, -when the Secretary recount d the various matters that were made the special orders for the consideration of the committee at this hour. The resolution of Mr. McDonald, of (negro.)

a substitute, were taken up. had been allowed for consideration, and rise and report the following: That the matter be referred to a committee of eight. He, however, withdrew it, at the request | Laid over. of Mr. Patrick, when Mr. P. moved to

Mr. Patrick also withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Rodman, who wished to varying somewhat in its phraseology.

committee of eight. M. Abbott would amend, so as to make discussion. Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered the fol-

lowing resolution as a substitute for Mr. WHEREAS, This Convention has been called for he purpose of forming a Constitution, and its cower to legislate is at least questionable, we, the delegates, deeply sympathising with the general distress prevailing throughout the State, do reed make such regulations as may be necessary

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, regarded it could do anything-even turn over the relation to impeachment. Laid over. State House, if they wished to. The people demanded relief and they must have it. Rights, in relation to rights of persons in Mr. Abbott said that the only reason criminal causes, providing for speedy trial, Turner, Watts, Welker Williams, of Wake, and was in no condition to vote for either of ferred.

the propositions at present. tertained doubts as to the power of the more than thirty days. Laid over. Convention to legislate in these matters, as a substitute, and asked its reference to tee on Miscellaneous Affairs. Laid over. der debate. Agreed to.

The question recurred on Mr. Abbott's Institutions." Laid over. make it consist of one from each Judicial on account of color. Laid over.

District. es, was taken up. He said that when per- to-morrow. sons were not found guilty of charges preferred, they were made to pay the costs of witnesses, &c., &c. There were instances made a system of oppression that bad men taken up, put and lost. resorted to, and it was against the policy After some time spent in the further conof all Republican governments to impov-sideration of the matter, the previous colossal statue, with: "May I pass to my crish a man in order to clear himself of question was called, and Mr. Rich's amendment, seat, O Giant?" When the doctor politely false charges. He hoped such an ordinance ment, substituting "\$8" for "\$6," was A com false charges. He hoped such an ordinance ment, substituting "\$8" for "\$6," was would be incorporated in the Code of new adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, made a point the House would refuse to do so. lief, and should go to the committee. The to reconsider on the table. Chair did not sustain the point.

A rumor comes from Washington that Mr. J. resumed, saying that there was a other wrangle. Everybody wanted to such proceeding." As the Radicals can cite the meaning and scope of the statute, gee's motion to lay on the table, or some the industrial interests of the nation are mation that any Judge had failed to do his ried.

clearly before the Convention; he thought | cers, on duty at this post to the floor, was it inexpedient to allow the Judge to levy a adopted. tax for the cost, when parties were found Mr. Abbott's resolution, appointing a per day. not guilty, and would like to see the mat- committee of three to wait on Gen. Canby and Bill of Rights, with instructions to report the substance of the same as one of the sections of the Bill of Rights.

After some further discussion, the matter mittees:

was referred to the committee on the Judi-On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the committee then rose, and the Chairman reported

The President resumed his chair, when Mr. Abbott's resolution in regard to immigration was read and adopted.

Mr. Mann's resolution, in regard to dele-

gates being disturbed by visitors in the lob-

Mr. Rodman asked that his ordinance, oies, was read. Mr. Gunter moved to lay it on the table, when, it being ascertained that Mr. Mann was absent, it was, in deference to him, laid proceeded to advocate the appointment .--

Mr. Logan's resolution, in relation to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of such an object. Rutherford county, after some modifica-tion, was referred to the Judiciary commit-

J. W. Hood's (negro), resolution in regard to the per diem and mileage, was next reached; when Mr. Rich, of Pitt, moved to amend, by striking out "6" and inserting "8," and

12" for the President, instead of "10." Hood said that six dollars was the usual ing created only for the purpose of conferper diem and he did not see why they should | ring it on a partisan, and it would be made | the liabilities of Banks. Referred to comgo beyond it. He would vote against the amendment.

the original resolution. due advantage over the other gentlemen of Mr. Bryan said that he observed a disposition to raise the per diem. He heard a cry for relief and did not see how the Con- of good old North Carolina. He came here with Gen. Canby, be instructed to inquire the Constitution. Referred to the Commitvention could consistently vote themselves an advocate for free schools and a liberal

eight dollars per day. He thought that if eight was fixed, some delegates would go of children were being reared in ignorance in for staying till March or April; and he moved to amend by inserting "4" for memmeasure involving so much useless expense. bers and "7" for the President. Our people at home are starving and groan-The President ruled Mr. Bryan out of ing under debts and burdensome taxes,

order, as a call for the yeas and nays (pre- and we have no right to pass a measure viously made by Mr. Hodnett), precluded augmenting that distress, merely to feed State and County, elective by the people. further amendments. Mr. Rich was not ashamed to put his name on the record, as voting for eight

Mr. Tourgee said if the Convention had the same fortune as the other Conventions, they might wait a long time for their money. He wished for a fair per diem. Mr. King was in favor of four dollars per

Mr. Dowd advocated the motion for eight. Harris, of Wake (negro), was opposed to eight and hoped the proposition would

Mr. Welker said that the people that sent them here wished them to have a fair and honorable compensation. Mr. Abbott did not think ten dollars too

much, but would vote for six-anything get rid of the subject. There was much further wrangling over this matter, resulting in a perfect muddle -so great that Mr. Watts said that he feared the members did not understand what was before them. And finally, without arriving at any conclusion, the Con-

Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1866. The Convention was called to order at 11 Prayer by the Rev. G. W. Brodie,

vention adjourned.]

Mr. Glover, of Hyde, appeared, was was a Holden man. qualified and took his seat. Hood (negro) gave notice that Mrs. Harper (colored) would give a lecture to-night

at the African M. E. Church. Mr. Patrick offered a resolution requesting Gen. Canby to stay collections of debts. Galloway, (negro,) a resolution asking Gen. Canby to stay the sale of property until the assembling of the next Legisla-

ture. Laid over. Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution introduce an amendment to his ordinance, requesting the Judiciary Committee to frame an ordinance to make all State and Mr. Tourgee moved to refer it to the county officers elective by the people. Laid

An ordinance, by Mr. Abbott, reducing it embrace the whole subject matter under the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, was referred to the Committee on internal Improvements.

Mr. Parker, a resolution in favor of a property qualification for members of the General Assembly—for the Commons \$250; Senate \$600. Laid over. Mr. Tourgee, a resolution of instruction

cases of fraud or wages. Mr. Pool, a resolution instructing the Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, regarded the Polytic formulation to impeachment. Laid over.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, regarded the Convention as paramount; committee of sixteen to report an article in gro), Morton, Mullican, Murrhy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson (neson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson (neson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson (neson, Patrick, Parks, Par gro), Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins (negro), Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilley, Still-Mr. Tourgee, a section for the Bill of

why he wished to refer to a committee was &c., and that no one should be made to pay that he wished for time to consider. He costs until convicted for an offence. Re

Williams, of Sampson-25. Mr. Welker, a resolution that the combut would not press his resolution, offered mittee of sixteen suggest another Commit- claring that the debt of North Carolina matter had been disposed of, and could not shall be held inviolate. Laid over. the committee of eight, as it had an inti- Mr. Tourgee, a resolution adding the mate connection with the business now un- words "Public Charities" to the name of use of this Hall to Rev. Dr. Smith, to de- a clerk, signed by the Chairman of several the Committee on "Punishments and Penal liver a lecture on normal schools. Adopted. Committees.

resolution, appointing a committee of Mr. Mann, a resolution to organize the eight, and it was adopted, after having militia immediately after this Convention been amended by Mr. Nicholson, so as to adjourns, provided there be no distinction

The committee to wait on His Excel Mr. Tourgee's ordinance, in regard to lency, the Governor, reported that the oppression in the Courts in criminal caus- Governor would communicate with them

Mr. Bryaa's amendment to Mr. Rich's in this House of this kind. Said it was amendment, in regard to the per diem, was

Mr. Rich moved to reconsider, and hoped my expression, sir," said the doctor, "to of order. He said this was a matter of re- Mr. Tourgee moved to lay the resolution

Here the House involved itself in an-

the Radicals have determined to impeach law in regard to the matter under consid- speak at once, as to whether the resolution, the President "upon the first cause for eration in existence; and proceeded to re- as amended, should be put, or Mr. Tour-

> Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider. Harris (negro), moved to lay that motion | the benefit of educational purposes. Re-

Mr. Mann withdrew his former resolu-Mr. Mann's resolution inviting U.S. offiTHE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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one month, sions not to exceed 40 days, and all excesses of that time, at not more than \$2 50

Hayes, colored, of Halifax, a resolution ter referred to the committee on Preamble and consult on matters of public interest, providing against any one holding the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, un-The Chair announced the appointment less he has been a resident of the United of the following additional standing com- States seven years, a resident of this State two years, shall have attained the age of

> \$500. Referred. Mr. Renfrow, a resolution providing that On Printing -- Ashley, Andrews, Marler, honorably discharged soldiers and seamen ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES: -King, of of the United States army shall be entitled Lenoir, Hood (negro), Morton, Read, Trog- to all the rights of citizenship in this State. Referred to committee on Suffrage.

twenty-six years, and have a freehold of

Mr. Ashley, a resolution instructing the Pool, Durham, French, of Chowan and Har- committee of sixteen to consider and report a committee on Industrial Pursuits. Mr. Abbott, a communication from J. W.

appointing a reporter, be taken up. The Etheridge, in relation to the late election Secretary read the ordinance, and Mr. R. in Currituck county. Mr. Tourgee, an ordinance for the juris-He did not suppose the people would ob- diction of Courts of Law and Equity, relaject to increasing the expenses to attain tive to the payment of debts. Referred to

Mr. Teague, an ordinance providing for He said that there was danger of being the disfranchisement, by Board of Regismisrepresented. The Journal of the House tration for each county, all and every perwas a sufficient record. This was an inno- son who aided, abetted or gave comfort

a strictly party record, the publication of mittee of the Whole. which would be given to a certain Editor Mr. Franklin, of Wake, an ordinance for

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, advocated in this city. That would give him an un- the relief of the peole. Referred. Mr. Tourgee asked leave to call up his the press. He opposed it on the ground resolution offered yesterday, instructing that it was an innovation upon the customs | the Committee to be appointed to confer of him whether he will suspend the call of

> Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to hungry partizans. He would oppose such Referred. an useless and outrageous piece of extrava-

> Carey, (negro,) said he wanted a repor- pensation for the excess. Some discussion ter-a good republikin,-and went on to arose and after much tangled debate it was allude to Mr. Hodnett's having "dug in a left to the decision of the chair. The Chair decided Mr. King out of order. Mr. Tourgee, resolution amending the

> to make a few remarks, and he wanted public debt of the State inviolate. At his them put down by a reporter, to go down to the archives of gravity. (Here, after an effort or two, the President put him down request it was referred to the appropriate Committee.

> such extravagance. He stated that in New the honor on yesterday to be informed Hanover, there were 2,975 negroes regis. through your committee that your body tered: 992 were reported over age; leav. is duly organized and ready to receive any ing 1,983. Only 946 listed; 1,037 failed to communication that I may be willing to

> list, who should have done so; and that, make. in his county, (Catawba,) 762 whites listed, I desire you to accept my thanks for and only 11 were returned insolvent; 174 this mark of your courtesy. I regard your blacks listed and 65 were returned insol- resolution simply as an official notification vent. He could not, in justice to his con- of your organization, with a view to such op- tion as may be deemed necessary, as it posed to the creation of the office, but if it seems to me it would be improper, if not was the sense of the House, he would vote indecorous, that I present to you any view for J. W. Holden against the world. He of mine touching the object for which you

> to give vent to some impudence in relation to "stripling Reporters," which we pass nished with any information contained in the archives of the State, under my con-Mr. Holt, of Orange, moved to lay the trol, such information will be promptly supordinance on the table, and said the news- plied. May a superintending Providence inpapers would tell a great deal more, as it was, than the Convention would like to spire you with wisdom to conduct your la-

> hear. He called for the yeas and nays; bors to results beneficial to our unhappy and, being called, they resulted in the mo- and distracted people! JONATHAN WORTH. Mr. Abbott, a resolution to allow the Rev. Mr. Durham moved to strike out that

> plated expenditures from the State Treas- for the purpose of lecturing on Normal Schools. Adopted. Mr. Smith, a resolution in regard to the The question recurred on the passage of reading of bills in the Legislature. Referred to the committee on Legislature. Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays;

> The following delegates are understood was allowed to record his vote against the established rates—\$8. Mr. Pool moved to take up his motion. bow, Blume, Bryan, Carey (negro), Carter, Candler, Chilson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, port an article on Impeachment; when

> Hayes, of Hamax, (negro), higheshier, Heller, Hyman (negro), Ling, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laffin, Lee (negro), Legg, Logan, Long, May, Mayo (negro), Morton, Mullican, Murrhy, Nance, Nicholston, Patrick, Patrick,

Mr. Heaton moved to amend, by refer-

Williams (negro)—79.
In the negative:—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Cherry (negro), Daniel, Durham, Flits, Etheridge, (Here it was discovered that it had been referred, by the gentleman's (Tourgee's) George, Graham, of Orange, Gunter, Hare, Hobbs, Mr. King, of Lenoir, a resoution that Hodnett, Hollowell, Hott, Lenon, Mann, McCub- own request, to the Committee on Privil-Mr. Grabam, of Orange, said that he en- members should not receive a per diem for bins, Merritt, McDonald, of Moore, Sanderlin, eges and Elections. Mr. T. claimed the right to correct the error, and, after some Mr. Abbott presented a resolution de- little debate, the Chair decided that the then be discussed.)

Mr. Pool submitted a request to employ

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution to inquire Harris, of Wake, colored, was in favor of whether any member of this body is dis- granting it. qualified by the acts of Congress. Referred. Mr. Durham objected, saying that it was On motion of Galloway, (negro), the Con- another innovation; that gentleman must certainly think that the Treasury was filled to overflowing with money. They had already created and elected too many useless The Convention was called to order at and unnecessary offices. The committee ought to do their own writing. Some The President invited any minister of members thought they had nothing else to the city to open the exercises with prayer. do but to spend the public money, and eat out the substance of the people. The Journal of the preceding day was moved to lay the proposition on the table,

but withdrew the motion to table, at re-Mr. Rich offered a petition in regard to quest of Mr. Rodman, who moved to refer to the Committee on Contingent Expenses .-

the President of the Convention was read, Mr. Rodman offered an amendment to noting the organization of the Convention. his ordinance, which was referred to the Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, offered a Select Committee of eight, to be announced resolution, appealing to Congress to ad- by the Chair. vance money to our railroads, to be repla-

The President announced this Committee to consist of the following gentlemen, Mr. Parker, a resolution that every free (one from each Judicial District,) viz: man of 21 years, felous excepted, be allow-Messrs. Pool, 1st; Rodman, 2d; Read, 3d; ed to vote. Referred to the committee on McDonald, of Chatham, 4th; French, of Bladen, 5th; Forkner, 6th; Bradley 7th; Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in regard to Duckworth, 8th. political rights. Referred to the commit-

Also, as the committee to wait on Gen-Canby, Messrs. Abbott, Ragland and Dur Mr. Duckworth, a resolution to instruct ham.

ordinance for laying a higher poll tax for adjourned. Minnesota has bund to at sor r irroad during the past year, thu, adding fifty per cont to that previously constructed Mr. Mullican, a resolution in regard to

and fixing it at \$5 per day for members of House of Commons and Senate \$8, the ses-The receipts of the Chicago City Railroad com-

the Finance committee.

vation and he also opposed it on the ground or influence, with intent to dissolve or break up the U. S. Covernment. Referred. Mr. Mann, an ordinance in favor of the Fayetteville and Florence railroad. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Welker, an ordinance in regard to

system of education; and while thousands debts. Mr. Patrick, a resolution in regard to and degradation, he could not vote for a the suspension of debts. Referred to Committee on Relief.

> frame an ordinance to make all officers, Mr. King, of Lenoir, a resolution providing that no member shall receive a per diem for more than 80 days, and no com-

himself to the matter under debate.) He title to claims-striking out the word resumed, saying that he would get back "and," and substituting the word "Puband stay when he got dar. He was gwine lie Charities." Adopted. Mr. Durham, resolution declaring the

The following communication was reand he subsided, after showing some signs ceived from the Governor, read and order-Mr. Ellis said he was opposed to burden- ed to be spread upon the record: g into GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION :-

future official intercourse and communicaare assembled, unless in response to a spe-[Harris, of Wake, (negro) was allowed cific inquiry.

portion of the ordinance which contem- Mr. Smith the use of the Commons Hall

Mr. Heaton, being absent when the vote and, the call being seconded, the Secretary was taken on yesterday on the per diem,

Mr. Rodman moved to change the reference from that committee to the commit-Mr. Tourgee, a resolution of instruction to the committee to wait on Gen. Canby, to inquire whether he would issue an order to stay the collection of debts, except in the committee to the commi Mr. Tourgee's resolution, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to

> Saturday next; when ring it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Abbott, a resolution tendering the

divorce. Referred to the Judiciary com-A communication from Gen. Canby to Agreed to.

the committee on Education to report an On motion of Mr. Smith, the Conventi

the pay of legislative bodies of the State,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.

Treasurer Battle and the Convention. The Constitutional Convention, so-called, has fixed the mileage and per diem pay of its members and officers. Had the act of Congress, by virtue of which the Convention is in session, been obeyed, its next step would have been to pass an ordinance providing for the levy and collection of money enough to defray the expenses just

incurred. The individuals now occupying the Commons Hall at Raleigh, claim and derive their existence and authority solely and entirely from the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts. Sections 7 8 of the Supplementary bill are as forews :

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred of any oral commanding generals, or by viby them under ders issued or appointments morald out of any or by virtue of this act, shall, otherwise appromoneys in the Treasury. ention for each State shall

SEC. 8. That the cfary and compensation to be prescribe the fees and other officers and agents paid to all deled or necessary to carry into effect herein author this act, not herein otherwise the purpoor, and shall provide for the levy and providen of such taxes on the property in such coll as may be necessary to pay the same. The plain letter of the law, then, requires

the Convention itself to provide for its excollection of such taxes as may be necessary to pay the same, while it made it imliminary to its organization. The reason of this is apparent. The Reconstruction Acts are based upon the assumption that the South, and that therefore it becomes pursuance of this duty, the military au- That time has come. thorities are directed to take steps to organize a Convention to be invested with certain expenditures must necessarily be made and defraved. But as there is no legal government in North Carolina, there are no legal State officers, and there is no legal State machinery for the collection and safe-keeping of public funds. Congress provides for the payment of such expenses from the United States Treasury. As soon, however, as the Convention is organizedis in being-it is a power in the State, and capable of providing machinery for the collection and safe-keeping of public funds; and as a consequence, the reason for payment from the United States Treasury no longer exists; whereupon Congress imposes the burden where it properly belongs, by directing the Convention to find means to pay its own way. It seems, however, that the Convention, so-called, has taken a different view of its status and power on the pay question from that evidently entertained by Congress-thinks the creature the fountain can rise higher than its

find that, under a suspension of the rules, a resolution was passed directing the State Treasurer to pay the expenses upon the warrant of the President of the Convention. We think, however, that if Mr. Treasurer Battle shows a due regard for the oath he took when he solemnly swore, as required by section 37, chapter 76 of the Revised Code, not "directly nor indirectly to apply the public money to any other use than by law directed. So help me God;" if he shows a due regard for the pecuniary welfare of himself and his sureties, he will refuse to pay out a dollar upon the warrant of A. C. Cowles, or any other so-called President of a so-called Constitutional Convention. Section 24, Chapter 112 Revised Code, provides:

"If at any time it shall appear from the ac counts kept between the Comptroller and Treasurer, or in any other way, that the Treasurer has not accounted for and paid over the public moneys of the State as directed by law, the State may move for, and obtain, judgment against the Trea surer and his sureties in any Court of Record, first giving to the persons against whom such motion shall be made, five days' notice of the time and place when and where such motion will be

This proceeding is so summary, that we have no doubt Mr. Treasurer Battle will consider well what payments "are by law directed," and that Mr. President Cowles, of "New" North Carolina, will knock a long time before he is allowed to open the money drawers of "Old" North Caro-

We entertain no doubt upon the question, as we have never for a moment thought any of the Reconstruction Acts were made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Even admitting their validity, however, Congress has settled the matter by declaring, in the plainest possible terms, how Mr. President Cowles shall be paid.

P. S .- Since the above was in type the telegraph informs us that Mr. Treasurer BATTLE declines to comply with the order of the Convention. Without seeing his reasons for this action, his course will be approved by every good man in the State. We are glad our favorable opinion of this faithful officer has been confirmed.

We transfer to our columns a most interesting and highly important correspondence between two former citizens of North Car-

regret to see our citizens leaving the State; by North Carolina in this the darkest hour of her history; their services are needed ture. In the cultivation of grain and us in battle, greedily availed themselves grapes, it is among the foremost States of of, such a consummation was impossible. the Union, and by the energy of our peo- As time has softened the feelings and

to complete its work about the 22d of next month and that the Constitution will be submitted to the people about the latter part of March. It is expected also that the people will vote at the sam-time for Governor and other State officers, sever nembers of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. The Legislature, if chosen on Up 25th of March, could assemble on the 15th dend. April, could at once ratify the Howard awhest ment, and elect Senators; and then, at as could by the 1st of May, the members of Constate govbe admitted to their seats and the no

ernment inaugurated.

It is taken for granted that arly day, to place Convention will be held at a fore the people.

the Republican candidate.

Let us have a full hen sweep the State for the peptable ticket, or loyal men, from the sea-shore constitution are line. We can and we will.

Raleigh Standard.

A his declaration was put forth after aference "with many leading and worby Republicans from all parts of the State, in relation to the condition and prospects of the Republican party;" and as "not a ripple even on the surface disturbs the harmony which prevails in all parts of the State," we presume it may "be taken for granted" that it is an official announcement of the Radical programme in this State. It reads very smoothly, but the best-laid schemes of men and mice oft gang aglee, and it is just possible that Radicals and negroes who are "men and brothers," may be heirs to the same ills that men and mice are subject to. There are many things yet penses after organization, by the levy and to be done before "new" North Carolina becomes one of the United States. The consent of the people of old North Caroliperative on the United States Treasurer to na has yet to be obtained. Her people pay expenses incurred in the measures pre- have not yet indicated their willingness to consummate their own degradation. In no contest upon reconstruction measures has anything like the full force of the State there are no legal State Governments in yet been engaged. The main body has been kept in reserve, waiting for the mothe duty of Congress to provide them. In ment when their efforts would be decisive.

There is yet another thing to be done. The tide of popular opinion which is sweepcertain specified powers. In doing this, ing over the whole North, swelling and surging with the irresistible power of truth, must be met and hurled back.

The attempted destruction of the Executive branch of the national government has yet to be accomplished.

The Supreme Court still stands as the last bulwark against the attacks of Radical madmen upon Constitutional Liberty and Constitutional Government; and above all, the Convention has yet to receive its per diem. Not until all of these things shall be done, will the "new" State government be inaugurated.

"Harmony" is the order of the day in the Radical camp. The Standard says that 'not a ripple even on the surface dis-lecturers—they will do more than politicians.'" turbs it." and the Register continuously

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,

Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers After so much turmoil, and strife, and battle, and blood and murder, it is, indeed, placid a scene. As the hart panteth for ties which have not previously acted are the brook, so do our souls long for the time when the plans of fair, delightful peace shall be the only study of mortals here below. How sad it is, that the bestlaid shemes should "oft gang aglee" how painful to be compelled to utter expressions like these from the Standard: "Our neighbor of the Register has prejudged

the character of the reports of the official Reporter "We think the article unfair in many respects

* * * "It will be time enough to complain when the Reporter of the Standard reports unfairly, that he is doing a 'partisan job. Verily, if the Radicals are no more correct

in their assertions about the strength of their party than about its harmonious action, the great Conservative Convention, which meets in Raleigh next week, will have no difficulty in planning a campaign that shall result in glorious success.

Sectional Reconciliation.

We have long felt that much of the bit ter feeling entertained by the Northern masses against the people of the South was on account of the almost universal ignorance of our true sentiments and real condition, and that what reaction there is was owing to a gradual awakening on their part to a portion at least of the truth in relation to us. Politicians, whose official positions and pecuniary interests hang upon party success, and partizan editors depending in an equal degree upon the same thing, are actuated by selfish and profitable motives to misrepresent and vituperate our people. It was the stock in trade for active political capital. The lives of poor negroes were wilfully sacrificed at Memphis, New Orleans and elsewhere, in order to fasten false charges of cruelty and mob violence upon the white residents of those cities.

The denial of these charges, and the protestation of our innocence, and the truth of our law-abiding spirit, and the evidences of our true loyalty to the Constitution and Union of our fathers, came to these people An Ordinance reducing the amount of bonds only from the lips of orators and pens of editors laboring for the success of the opposite party, and the charges were believed or disbelieved, as the prejudices and associations of the listener or reader directed him. The memories of the fearful struggle through which we had passed, and the hot blood of contending foes, were yet too fresh in their minds not to be caught by statements detrimental to our good conlina, one of them a long resident of our duct and peaceful inclinations. It would city, and both well and favorably known have been difficult to have so soon buried among us, upon the inducements held out in the tomb of reconciliation the bitter by the "Golden State" for settlers. We prejudices and armed hatred of four bloody years, even if all in authority had labored her sons, now more than ever, should stand cheerfully and honestly for an end of our national troubles "so devoutly to be wished." But when one department of the to redeem the old State from the deep hu- Government was engaged in daily opening miliation and distress into which unworthy the ghastly wounds which the fostering persons, taking advantage of most wicked care of the President was attempting to means, have dragged her. But to those who heal, and meeting our voluntary and ready will go, California presents advantages compliance to unpleasant terms of reunion equalled by few sections. Known to us with fresh insults and renewed humiliaformerly, merely for the wealth of its mines, tions, which our helpless condition invited, this State is now far advanced in agriculand which men, who had not dared meet

the Union, and by the energy of our people and the liberality of the Government, it will soon be brought near to our doors, by the great lines of railroad which are to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We invite attention to the correspondence.

As time has softened the feelings and mem are beginning to be governed more by their reason than their prejudices, and they are made, connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We invite attention to the correspondence.

As time has softened the feelings and mem are beginning to be governed more by their reason that after the atlantic and harvest it at the accordance are as efficacious, sow the other 300 acres of land. The second year he will sow the other 300 acres of land. The

of "lovalty," by the very excesses commit-It is expected that the Convention will be able ted in the name of this much abused and

ore, to learn directly from us the true ber of the Radical party, not properly accondition of affairs in our midst. And the One of his colleagues remarked that Mr. question naturally arises how this can best Laslin was absent on a visit to a sick be done for our benefit and for the welfare brother. Upon the day in which the vote of the whole country.

sidency to come off this Summer and Fall, notice : will present the opportunity so much needed. In arranging the programme, let from New York, has arrived at the Yarborough the Conservative and Democratic Executive Committee secure the services of some of our leading men, known and loved for their unspotted characters and christian virtues and honored for their eminent abilities, whose statements will carry convictions and whose advice will be favorably received, to canvass different portions of the North, to acquaint those people with the honesty and sincerity with which we desire reconciliation and honorable restoration; to faithfully picture the dangers of negro supremacy, and show the mental and moral degeneracy of the men into whose unworthy hands the destinies of this entire section are passing. We are satisfied that much good will result from this course, and it will lay the foundation for the return of that reciprocity of feeling and interest, without which this government

We have been confirmed in our opinion of the good to be accomplished by such a canvass through wishes emanating from the North to hear our leading men, and the danger of having unworthy persons perdanger of having unworthy persons per having unwo form the work, unless it is taken in charge by some responsible organization. In this connection we are kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a highly accomplished Northern lady, who has but recently returned from a visit to her friends in the South, written to a

lady in this city. She says: "When I first came from the South I felt as if I could go the length and breadth of the Northern land and try and open the eyes of this people as to what they were doing, but I soon found that hardly felt more strongly than many intelligen people around me. It seems hard to believe this.

You never encounter Badicals in society, As : was coming on I entered into conversation with a gentleman near me, and expressed myself strong 'Madam, I have received nin wounds, lost one leg in the cause of this Union, but before the South shall be down-trodden, I will fight for them with as much zeal as I eve ought againt them.' One of our village dealers says the Southern

people ought to send lecturers to inform people what mischief is being done—as the most effectual way, as papers are only regarded as the en gines of political parties; that if hopest, well meaning men only knew how it was. But, said

Conservative Convention

Our readers will not fail to remember that the Conservative Convention will be held in Raleigh on the 5th of February. we suppose will be, represented. The counholding meetings and appointing delegates. It will be the most important political body future and permanent welfare of the State. We expect most of the leading men of the State will be present.

We republish the list of delegates for New Hanover, hoping as many of them as possible will be present :

Henry Nutt, William A. Wright, James G. Burr DeRosset, Joseph A. Engelhard, Rob't I Cowan, D. B. Baker, W.S. Devane, E. D. Hall, H Cowan, D. B. Baker, W.S. Devane, E. D. Hall, H. VonGlahn, S. J. Person, Robert Strange, Alex. Adrian, O. G. Patsley, Joel L. Moore, Sol. S. Satchell, Owen Fennell, Sr., Charles W. McClammy, James S. Hines, H. F. Murphy, J. D. Powers, Dr. J. F. Simpson, Dr. J. A. Miller, A. E. Hall, Edmund A. Hawes, Colonel J. W. Atkinson, James C.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford

Our readers have doubtless noticed tha General Abbott has introduced an ordinance into the Convention in relation to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. This ordinance we have not seen, but at a subsequent session, a Mr. Garrett, of Haywood county, heretofore unknown in the annals of internal improvements of this State, who happens to be Chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements in the Convention, reported the following or dinance, which seems to embrace the original with an amendment. The policy of the Convention intermeddling with matters of legislation, especially with our important State works, is doubtful, when the constitutionality of the Convention itself is pending before the Supreme Court, and even if this be maintained, its power to legislate is not admitted by all the friends of the Reconstruction scheme.

However this may be, we hope no evil but good, will come of any action which may be taken in regard to our Railroads. The following is the ordinance as reported and recommended by the committee:

authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.—

Introduced by Mr. Abbott. WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified the 20th day of December, 1866, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company wa authorized to place upon its road-way property and franchise a First Mortgage, to secure an issue of Bonds, not to exceed in amount four million dollars, which mortgage has been duly execute act ; and whereas, the State holds a second mor gage upon said road for two million of dollars, to protect which interest it is manifestly essentia that the Bonds to be issued under said first mortgage should be reduced in amount, and the value enhanced by the endorsement of the State. so that the Company may be enabled to comple its road : therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the President of this Convention, or the Governor, or the Public Treasurer of the State, or either of them, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, in behalf of the State, to endorse the One Million Dollars, which endorsement shall be in the words and figures following, to wit: "The principal and interest of this Bond is guaranteed by the State of North Carolina by ordinance of the Convention, ratified ——day of ——1868.

Provided, That the amount of the Bonds issue by authority of the said act of the General Assem-bly, shall not exceed in the aggregate Two Mil-lions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the remainder authorized to be issued, to wit: One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars shall be delivered to the President of this Convention, or to the Governor, or to the State Treasurer, and by him or them cancelled and destroyed.

Sec 2. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its ratifica-

"Absent Without Leave."

Upon the call of the roll in the House of misunder ood word, they manifest a sym- Representatives, pending the vote upon path for us and evince a desire, more and the newest Reconstruction bill, every memstate of our political feelings and the real counted for, registered his name save two. was taken in Washington, one of our The great political campaign for the Pre- Raleigh exchanges contained the following

Hon. A. H. Laflin, Radical member of Congress

It appears that the invalid brother, whose condition so harrowed the tender feelings of the New York member, is General Laflin, who has the honor to represent in part the negroes of Pitt county in the Constitutional To Dr. R. P. Ashe. Convention, so-called. We notice in the record of votes given upon the day in question, as well as all previous and subsequent days, that the name of General Laflin ply to your inquiry, I take great pleasure appears without fail. We have not been friends in the South, such facts in relation and for the following reasons: to Raleigh, but a bird whispers in our ear to the farming interests of California as I that the disease with which the brother possess. suffers is the same as that which is said to have caused General GRANT to fail to meet laboring to get up a Conventional Tem- the farmer. perance Society, after the manner of a Our friends in the South must remember from Pitt.

New Book.

This work contains much valuable information as to the history, nature, uses and tion for immigrants. cultivation of cotton. It will be especially useful and instructive to those who have we do not concur with some of the views for much information, is one of the most celebrated agriculturalists of the South .in cotton culture in Louisiana, would give weight to his own statements and opinions. The last chapter upon cotton seed and its information upon a subject of much importance to cotton-planters that can be obtained nowhere else in so comprehensive a form, so far as we know. The uses to which cotton seed can be applied, in the manufacture of oils, soaps, food for cattle, &c., are so many and varied, and of such reliable information upon the subject is bears such a low price as it does now.

For the Journal. Conservative Meeting in Duplin,

At a public meeting, held in the Court (it being Tuesday of the County Court of Chair explained that the primary object of be necessary to insure the representation themselves to any practical farmer. of the county of Duplin in the State Concity of Raleigh on the 5th of February, I can demonstrate that industry and energy was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Wm. R. Ward, Esq., the Chair was requested to appoint a committee W. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford and G. S. Carr, Esqs., as said committee, who soon reported, through their chairman, Wm. R. Ward, Esq., the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that this county b epresented in the Conservative Convention, to e held in Raleigh on the 5th of February next be it, therefore,

Resolved 1st, That the Chairman of this meet

ing appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this county in said Convention. 2d. That the Chair appoint a committee of three nen in each precinct in the county to attend to the organization of the party for such purposes as require unity of action.

3d. That the Chair appoint an Executive Com-

mittee of five for the county to superintend th general interest. 4th. That a copy of these proceedings be sent with a list of appointees to the Convention, to the Conservative papers of Wilmington, with a request that the editors cause the same to be published in their papers, and request the other Conservaive papers of the State to copy the same.

Under the first resolution the Chair ap pointed the following delegates to the Con-

Prof N B Webster, Major O K Kenan, Col Thos S Kenan, J D Stanford, Isaac B Kelly, W R Ward, Esqs, Dr M K Devane, F A Newbury, D G Mor-Esqs, Dr M R Devane, F A Newbury, D G Morrissey, Wm H Grady, Benjamin Oliver, Isbam R Faison, Joel Lofton, Esqs, Capt Henry Broadhurst, J G Branch, Zachens Smith, Jr, Jacob Smith, Sr, Esqs, Capt A G Brown, Dr N E Armstrong, R J Brown, G W Bradham, G S Carr, John E Fussell, Esqs, Capt John C. McMillan and Major J. Pagrasil Major J. Pearsail.

Under the second resolution the Chair appointed the following named persons on he several committees Kenansville District—G W Carroll. Jas 3 Carr and Jesse Southerland, Esqs.

Hallsville—Thos Hall, Gibson Sloan and Geo I Smith, Esqs.
Cypress Creek—Hugh G Maxwell, Jacob James and John C Mallard, Esqs.
Island Creek—Thos J Carr, W J Boney and D T

McMillan, Esqs.

Rockfish—Wm R Ward, James Wills and B N Magnolia-L A Merriman, A Robinson, Esqs, and Dr L W Robeson.

Warsaw—Col A M Faison, S L Gavin and David

had one year of total failure of crops .-Brown, Esqs. Faison's—Isham R Faison, A G Mosely and Jos Wolfscrape—D K Kornegay, Calvin Jernigan and Joseph A Shines, Esqs.

Dail's—J G Branch, Esq, Dr C Hill and N B

Whitfield, Esq.
Whitfield, Esq.
Albertson's—Grady Outlaw, Stephen H Simmons and Lewis Outlaw, Esqs.
Smith's—Jacob Smith, Sr, Stephen M Grady and John R Miller Esqs. Under the third resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen the Executive Committee for the county:

J D Southerland, Esq, Dr L Hussey, John J Whitchead, Esq, Capt John A Bryan and Stephen There being no further business, or motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. A. ALLEN, Chairman. W. W. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Scurvy and Potatoes. Dr. Stone writes to the London Times that cooked potatoes are as efficacion

From the San Francisco Alta Californian. California and Southern Immigrants Request for Information by J. A. Stanly_ Reply of Dr. Ashe_San Joaquin Valley_ Its Soil_Climate_Advantages for Farm. ers_Cost of a Wheat Farm_Profits of a Expenditures_Public Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1st, 1867. Dr. R. P. Ashe - Dear Sir : I have many inquiries from friends in the South touching the pros-pects which would attend them in coming to this State to settle.

that such a system of farming will soon ex-I am desirous of furnishing them with reliable information, and, knowing that you have for a number of years past, been closely identified with the agricultural interests of California, and presuming upon your well known sympathies for those in whose behalf I write, I beg that you wil communicate to me all such information regarding farming in California as you think will inter est our friends in the South who are trying to find homes in a more favored section of our country Yours truly, JNO. A. STANLY.

STOCKTON, Cal., December 1 th, 1867. John A. Stanly, Esq.-Dear Sir: In rein giving you, for the information of our

I have been engaged in actual farming operations in this State for the past sixteen years-the facts and figures I shall ais appointment with the President in re- give you are such as have been drawn from gard to the Stanton affair. Possibly the my own experience, and wherever there honorable gentleman from New York is may be a doubt upon any question, I shall so calculate as to throw that doubt against

similar Congressional organization, for the that where not otherwise stated, all figures benefit of his erring brother—the delegate I may state represent so much gold and silver coin-the precious metals being the only currency we have in California.

The arable lands immediately around the city of San Francisco, and within a few hours travel of that metropolis, are cut up into small farms-are highly improved as orchards, vineyards, market gardens, etc., and command a high price per acre-\$20 to \$100. These lands are out of the ques-

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

In the valley of the San Joaquin, where for a short time only been engaged in the I reside, there are now from 300,000 to production of this important staple. While 400,000 acres of rich prairie lands uncultivated. These lands are situated on, or in unnecessary for farmers to build fences; stock held by the State, in the Chesapeake the immediate vicinty of, the Jan Joaquin of the writer, we do not hesitate to say River. The river is navigable to Stockton, that his opinions are entitled to great and for some distance above, at all seasons by them upon the unenclosed land of anweight. Dr. CLOUD, to whom he gives credit of the year, and these lands can be reached other. from San Francisco by steamboat and wagon, in from twelve to fourteen hours.

Part of these lands are still the property The writer's own experience of twelve years of the Government and a portion have been reduced to private ownership.

According to locality and quality of soil these lands can be bought from individual pre-emptied at \$1 25 per acre in greenbacks, or settled upon as a homestead and

promise of profit, that any book containing known in the South as warm weather. The dency of the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, a Minworth the perusal of every cotton planter, erally in October or November, and con- cation, association and sympathies; and no Every county in the State should, and at all times-more especially when the lint tinuing until April. During this period we class of our people will hereafter have any lina in the same months. In the summer- tisan teachings in the public schools. that is, from May to November-we have no rain. Our friends in the East will bear ple of California are conservative in their House in Kenansville, on the 21st instant, harvest time we have no fear of damage to friends are now about one-half the populaour crop from a shower, or its destruction tion. They will find no one here to at-Duplin,) Col. Wm. A. Allen was requested by a storm; we lose no labor on account of tempt to insult them, and many to take to act as Chairman, who, on taking the rainy days; we can dispense with barns them by the hand and give them all the and cribs; our crop can remain in the field aid in their power. in sacks until sold, and there are many I have written only of the lands in the the meeting was to take such steps as might other advantages which will readily suggest Valley of the San Joaquin, where I live, State.

a man can live more exempt from disease land, as finely located and as cheap, in vention of the Conservative people of the than in this; there is none where he can other parts of the State as in the Valley of State of North Carolina, to be held in the more rationally enjoy life, and I think that the San Joaquin. proximo, after which W. W. Whitehead can be and are as amply rewarded for their habitable globe.

COST OF PUTTING IN A WHEAT CROP. The largest tract of uncultivated land to of three to present resolutions for the con- wheat, barley, oats, rye, grapes, almonds, sideration of the meeting. The motion and all kinds of fruits and garden vegetahaving been adopted the Chair appointed bles in perfection and profusion; upon the low lands bordering upon the rivers and the crop.

To get at the practical farming operations, we will suppose an emigrant who examine into his necessary outlay, the work he will have to do, and his probable receipts:

Six hundred acres of land will cost him \$1 500 His necessary building for a small family. 1 000 Six horses, a gang-plow and harness..... 600

His total expenditure amounts to .. With this he is ready to commence operations in October. One man with the six horses and gang-plow can break up, sow and harrow in 300 acres of wheat. If this labor is hired it will cost from \$30 to \$40 erated long and earnestly upon addressing per month, or a total of \$120. It will cost to my friends there just such a communi-\$100 to feed the horses while putting in the crop, and \$20 for new plow points or repairs to old ones, and \$150 for seed wheat stated or the advice herein given—I have for 300 acres. His wheat is now seeded at no lands to sell; am no speculator—and am an expeuse of \$390; his horses are turned into a pasture at a trifling cost and they take care of themselves until they are needed at harvest, and the farmer has no further expense to incur as to his farm until the wheat is ripe in June. He can then, by furnishing the contractor with the use of his (the farmer's) horses and wagon, contract to have his wheat harvested and stacked for \$1 per acre, and threshed at 10

cents per bushel. THE PROFIT OF A WHEAT CROP. The grain has never been worth less than

65 cents per bushel, as it comes from the thresher, and if the farmer will sack it and can hold it during the summer and fall he can safely calculate upon 90 cents per bushel besides enough over the amount to pay for the sacks. In my sixteen years experience we have

Leaving out this year and calculating for all partial failures, the lands which I have described will average for the past sixteen years from 9 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in many favored spots the average is more than double these figures. We will take the average production of 12bushels, and see how stands the farmer's account for his year's operations:

Total disbursements on his crop ac-

Net profit.....\$1,290 00 VOLUNTEER CROP.

This is for the year's operations.

Now, so far for the first year, and the farmer has only cultivated the one-half of his tional Convention.

teer) from the 300 acres cultivated the first year; or in other words, it is not necessary to sow the seed upon the land but once in two years-(sometimes once in three years.) The second year it seeds itself. This shows that for the second year the farmer's net Wheat Crop_Estimate of Receipts and receipts are \$2,970, against \$1,290 the first year. The third year he will plough and sow the land cultivated the first year, and soon indefinitely.

SOIL NOT EXHAUSTED.

Our Eastern friends will at once argue

haust the soil. They are mistaken in this. I have pursued the plan for sixteen years, and thus far it has had no apparent or appreciable damaging effect upon the landit producing now about as well as when first cultivated. I have made the foregoing statement by way of illustration of what a man of moderate means can accomplish in farming. The poor man who settles upon 160 acres of Government land, and who is willing to work, can accomplish results in the same proportion; while a man of more means than the moderately well off farmer, to whose situation the foregoing calculations were made to suit, can do still better than the foregoing figures were made to exhibit, The man of larger means will, instead of

having his crop harvested and threshed by contract, purchase his own machinery, headers and threshers, and do the work himself, and thereby save, say 20 per cent. of those expenses; and the rich man can always hold his crop and obtain the 90 cents per bushel, instead of selling it for 65 cents

per bushel. I have made no estimate for family expenses; these vary so greatly, and can be

made to suit every man's conditions and means so exactly, that I will only say upon this subject that a well-regulated, economical family can live here on a farm for about the same expense as in in Virginia or North

I have purposely omitted in the foregoing estimate to say anything about the cost of fencing. Several neighboring farmers join and build an outside fence, thus rendering the immediate enclosing of the land unnecessary. The Legislature now has under consideration a proposition which meets with grat favor and will in all requesting that the Treasurer furnish the probability become a law-rendering it in other words, making the owners of cat- and Albemarle Canal Company. Referred.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our Southern friends ought to be reminded that we have a thorough and perfeet system of public schools in California. and that the children of all can be educated at the public expense. A neighborhood owners at prices varying from \$1 to \$5 per is no sooner formed than it is constituted uses, is especially interesting and supplies acre. Such as is still public land can be a School District, with ample provision for over. the sustaining of as good a school as the neighborhood wants for ten months in the title gratuitously obtained after five years year. Southern men, for the past few years, have objected to the management of the schools, alleging that partisan and sectional political ideas and antagonisms The climate of this valley is unsurpassed were taught their children. There can no for comfort and healthfulness; we have no longer be any complaint upon this score. cold weather, and but little of what is The schools are now under the superintenonly change in our seasons is from the wet ister of the Southern Methodist Church. to the dry-the former commencing gen- and a Southern gentleman by birth, eduhave no more rain than falls in North Caro- just cause to complain of sectional or par-

They should also remember that the peo this last fact in mind, as it has a material political views. There is a large Southern influence upon farming operations. In population in the State, and they and their

and with which I am most familiar; but There is no country in the world where there are thousands of acres of as good be referred to the committee on Internal

CALIFORNIA NO PLACE FOR CLERKS, ETC.

efforts here as in any known part of the muscle, industry and perseverance, there Convention, is hereby authorized and emmeans, and who want to make aliving by the tion. which I have referred is fertile; it produces so called respectable employments of clerk- Mr. Ashley, a resolution instructing the ing, etc., and by easy work generally, this is no country for them. The one I would advise to come and join us in this land of brilliant promise, the other I would most creeks Indian corn is raised, but wheat is urgently advise to remain where they are. the Legislature to establish a Bureau of

I have valued the lands of which I have Immigration and Statistics. Referred. written at prices for which they can be bought at any time between this and the risk nothing in predicting that they will its passage. The rule was suspended. command \$10 per acre within the next three years, and still more when the Paci-

fic Railroad is completed. The wretched condition of the people of warrants for money, and he did not think the South-my friends and relations has the Convention should depart from the esbeen constantly in my mind for the past two years. In thinking of their unfortunate condition I have not failed to think of at least a partial remedy. I have often wished that I could induce such as can do so to come to this country, and have delibcation as this. I have no interested mo-

only influenced by a desire to be of some benefit to my race. Respectfully yours,

R. P. ASHE.

Decidedly Original, A delegation from the telegraphic opera-

tors of several cities attended the electric ball at the New York Assembly Rooms on Friday night. Artificial light, of wonderful brilliancy, made by a battery of great for by a law of the State; that the matter size and power, identical in principle and now under discussion was entirely beyond construction to those used by telegraph the province of the Convention. If Concompanies, but much larger in size, astonshed the participators by its magnificent corruscations and showers of burning metals. The most amusing feature of the entertainment was the way in which the unconstitutional, the Treasurer would be lances were announced. A large sounder. almost ten times the size and power of the the body an unconstitutional one and would usual instrument used in every telegraph protest against forcing the Treasurer to do office, was placed in connection with the anything that might amount to forfeiture above mentioned battery, by which the of bond. They were here in conformity programme was rapped out to the tele-graph fraternity in a language mysterious nized one part of the law, why not the to all others, but quite intelligible to whole? He would place himself on the rethem.

There is a negro woman in Nashville Tenn., who has been asleep for about a the Convention. It is held by many that week. She had been ill for some days, arouse her.

Fifteen thousand dollars has been paid into the Georgia State treasury by the State railroad. General Meade announces that \$10,000 of this amount shall be forthwith appropriated to part pay of mileage and per diem of members of the Constitu-

The "Constitutional Convent

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 Prayer

A letter was received from Gen. Canby, containing substantially the same as the communication of yesterday. Mr. Heaton submitted the following report from committee .

Resolved, That the President appoint the following additional committees, viz: On Immigration; on Statistics; on Miscellaneous Affairs and on Adjustment of Articles of Constitution.— A report from the Committee on "Governor and other Executive officers" was

to be printed. Goes to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Rodman submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee, concerning a memorial from W. D. Pearsall. No action taken, and asked to be discharged from its further

made by Mr. King, of Lenoir, and ordered

consideration. So ordered. Mr. King, of Lenoir, a report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, stating that they had contracted with Mr. J. W Holden, to report the proceedings and debates of this Convention, in a condensed form, at a compensation of six dollars per day, to be published in some daily news-

paper in this city. Adopted. Also, another report from the same Committee, recommending that no clerk be employed to assist the Chairmen of various committees. Adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the Secretary of State, to procure one hundred and twenty copies of certain documents. reported that only sixteen could be ob

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution inviting Gen. Canby to visit the Convention. He moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be put on its passage. Adopted.

Mr. Turner, a resolution regulating the Senatorial Districts of the State. Referred. Mr. Parker, a resolution that all taxes levied on property in this State shall be advalorem. Referred.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, a resolution Convention with a statement of amount of By the same, a resolution requesting the Treasurer to furnish the Convention the amount of indebtedness of the State. Lies

Mr. Peterson, a resolution in regard to militia duties. Referred. Mr. Rodman, a resolution that the Chair

any committee, to cause to be printed any matter that they may deem necessary. Lies Mr. Peterson, a resolution on public schools. Referred. Mr. Peterson, a resolution raising a Board

of Education in each county, consisting of

man of the Committee on Printing have

power, on the request of the Chairman of

five citizens, to be elected by the people Referred. Mr. Hare, a resolution in regard to the lebts of deceased persons. Referred. Mr. Watts, an ordinance for relief from

debts. Referred.

Robbins, (negro,) a resolution inquiring into the expediency of incorporating into the Constitution a provision prohibiting the hauling of seines on the Sabbath. Re Mr. Dickey, an ordinance authorizing

the W. N. C. R. R. Co. to endorse their capital stock, and for other purposes. Lies Mr. McDonald's resolution, appealing to

Congress to advance money to our various railroad enterprises, was taken up. Mr. McDonald advocated its passage, as it would, if successful, give employment to large numbers of the poor, and would tend greatly to develop the resources of the

Improvements; and, after some little discussion, the reference was made.

Mr. Heaton introduced an ordinance, that the Treasurer of the State of N. C., Finally, to men of means, and men of upon the warrant of the President of this can be no more inviting country than Cal- powered to pay the per diem and mileage ifornia; but to those men who have no of officers and members of this Conven-

> committee of sixteen to consider the expediency of forming a standing committee on Industrial Resources. Adopted. Mr. Rodman, a resolution authorizing

Mr. Heaton moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the ordinance in relahas the means to purchase and settle six first of September next. They are enhantion to the payment of the per diem intro-

Mr. Sweet said that he was under the impression that the laws of the State required the Comptroller and Governor to sign all tablished rule,

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called attention to the acts of Congress prescribing the manner in which the members of Conventions should get their pay, and said that they had a right to go beyond that law.-Under its provisions they had not the slightest right to make a draft upon the treasury for one cent. He would oppose

the measure. Mr. King, of Lenoir, thought if they had a right to levy a tax, they had a right to appropriate taxes already paid.

Mr. Heaton thought that calling on the Treasurer was the proper way. The members of the Legislature got their pay on the certificate of the Speaker alone. That was a precedent, and, besides, he wished to know the position of the State authorities in regard to this matter.

Mr. Durham said that the payment of members of the Legislature was provided gress had contemplated such a proceeding, why was it that they did not so express it? The Treasurer was a bonded officer, and is the Reconstruction Acts should be declared involved to a ruinous extent. He thought cord as voting against this measure.

Mr. Tourgee thought that this brought up a question that had already been before the manner in which the expenses of the Convetion were to be met. While we have power as a Convention of the people of North Carolina, we should nevertheless conform to the acts of Congress.

Mr. Abbott here interrupted, saying that if the Treasurer refused to pay on this resolution, then Gen. Canby could be called to issue the necessary orders, thereby reliev-

Mr. Heaton said that he had listened the remarks of Mr. Durham with a good deal of surprise. If he entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, under which this Convention is acting, he would not occupy a seat in it. [Applause from the Radicals. | He did not see the oath, which he did to qualify himself as a member of this Convention, and entertain such opinion. He proceeded to discuss the legality of his proposition at some ittle length.

Mr. Durham replied, saving that he had no doubt the gentleman and his applauders would be glad to get rid of him, but he intended to stay here and advocate to the extent of his ability a proper and just observance of the laws of the land. He was acting according to the dictates of conscience; he was convinced of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and should so continue to brand them. He would ask the gentleman, (Mr. Heaton,) if the people were to reject the Constitution, and the Supreme Court should pronounce the Convention unconstitutional, would not the Treasurer forfeit his bond in paying out

money to an unconstitutional body? Mr. Heaton thought the gentleman fond of dealing in suppositions. He (Mr. D.) would never see the day that the Supreme Court would declare this body unconstitutional, and, from the signs, the Constitution framed by this Convention would be ratified by at least 30,000 majority. (More applause from the Radicals.)

Mr. Durham responded that this was matter for future consideration. But he was opposed to rendering a faithful and diligent officer liable to be involved in ruin. not only to himself, but family and securities. Though the power of the military was sufficient to do anything, yet he would not do justice to himself or his constituents, if he did not combat, with all his power, such an illegal and unwarranted

procedure. Mr. Jones, of Washington, favored the passage of the ordinance, and wanted to know if they went through the farce of an election to come into an unconstitutional body, &c.

of the Convention of 1861 unconstitutional? Yet nobody was involved on account of paying money to that body. He wanted to hear no more of it. He did not want to Mr. Rodman to preside). draw his money, for he would spend it for candy, cakes, &c., but they should wait unabout to go home, and distribute it among their constituents. He thought the ower of this Convention equal to anying-even unto turning over this State (On being asked what he intended to eat in the meantime, he replied he could get as much credit as he wanted.)

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he knew they were in a minority, but if they left table. he gentlemen on the other side would not have an opportunity to display their learn- the yeas and nays. While he regarded this body as unnstitutional, it was the disposition of our conle to obey the laws until declared unstitutional by competent authority; and the Reconstruction Acts are not now so demolished; and though he was as loyal as spread on the record. man on the floor, yet he could not pray as they did (if they prayed at all),

'Now I lay me down to sleep, If it should change before I wak He would vote and protest against all

measures that went beyond the power delgated this body by the law under which Mr. Heaton made a motion to amend his ordinance, by striking out the word "em-

powered," and inserting the word "direc-

Mr. Ellis did not see any reason why the Convention should not pass this ordinance. as it amounted only to a request. It was a Convention of the people of North Caroina under the acts of Congress. Whether ose acts were unconstitutional or not, was a question people thought differently about. But as long as they were on the statute books they were law If the Treas-

urer should refuse to pay, why then the tax could be levied. Mr. Durham replied that the gentleman referred. rom Catawba (Mr. Ellis) did not take into onsideration that the Treasurer was a

paid out of the Treasury. Mr. Sweet called the previous question. The call being sustained, the ordinance was

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, and the vote being taken resulted as fol-Those who voted in the negative were

Messrs. Baker, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, city. Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Holt, Lennon, Merritt, Sanderlin, Tourgee and Wil- Legg until Thursday next. Granted. liams, of Sampson. SATURDAY, January 25, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'eloek. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the

was referred to the Committee on Suffrage. Mr. Abbott submitted a report from the gress to be relieved of their disabilities. Committee on Finance, in relation to an rdinance staying the collection of debts, taxation. Referred. nd recommended that it do not pass until comes before the Convention in a more debtors. Lies over.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) a memorial "loyal" people of J. Sorrell's, raying the disfranchisement of all Conderate officers of the rank of Colonel and pwards, &c. Referred.

Mr. Bryan submitted a report from the ommittee on the Militia, regulating the litary duties of citizens in times of peace nd war. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for general amnesty granted soldiers, &c., londay next, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Daniel, a resolution indemnifying

rtisans and mechanics for their labor .-

deferred. Mr. Gunter, a resolution of thanks to the flicers of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind nstitute, for their courtesy to the Con-Rules suspended and resolution

Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) a resolution regard to eligibility of certain persons

or office. Referred. Mr. Grant, of Wayne, a resolution prayng Gen. Canby to postpone the collection

debts contracted since 1865, until 1869.

onstruction acts of Congress, be rested to furnish a list of the names in eir respective counties who have given terial aid in the work of reconstruction, who, technically, labor under the disaity imposed by the third section of the oward amendment; and that the Comttee, to whom this resolution shall be ferred, report to this Convention whom by deem justly entitled to relief. Re-

Mr. Heaton asked leave of absence for fr. Daniel until Wednesday. Granted. Ir. Gully asked leave for himself until londay. Granted.

Mr. Mullican introduced a resolution that my member absenting himself without ave shall forfeit his per diem during such ence. After some debate, on motion ohnson. Granted.

leaugue, Mr. Mann, until Tuesday next.

Galloway, (negro,) a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability of inserting into the Constitution some provision, by which persons, (formerly held as slaves,) who, when slaves, purchased property through an agent, or master, and are now deprived of how the gentleman could consistently take that property, shall be compensated for said property. Referred.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution in regard to Justices of the Peace. Mr. Watts, a resolution to relieve politi-

cal disabilities, and provide for the forma- thought it had better come in the 18th section of a committee of nine to prepare a tion and be added to the duties of the Bumemorial to be submitted to Congress .-Mr. Congleton, a resolution declaring

that this Convention has the right to declare, and now declares, that all laws passed heretofore, by any Convention or Legislature of North Carolina, are held to be null and void, and shall so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage. Referred.

Mr. Ragland, an ordinance in relation to deeds and conveyances. Referred. Mr. Gunter, an ordinance on suffrage.

Referred. Mr. George, a resolution in favor of E. Bartlett, of Ashe county. Referred. Mr. Renfrow, a resolution in regard to

contracts incomplete." Referred.

the election of county officers. Referred. Mr. Tourgee's ordinance, inquiring into the propriety of taking steps in regard to members of this body who are disqualified by the provisions of the 2d section of the ct of March 2d, 1867, which was referred

of the House, taken up. on the table.

him, he should be allowed to say some- gro had been abused; dat was de reason thing on the subject before such action. Harris withdrew his motion, when

Mr. Tourgee said that he had understood that there were members on this floor disqualified by the aforesaid act. He thought confiscation. that action should be taken irrespective of political affinities. He thought if some such action was not taken, that this thing Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, wanted to might invalidate the proceedings of this know who called the Convention of 1865. Convention. He did not care particularly Did not that Convention declare the acts to discuss the matter to-day, but wished to was considered. refer to Committee of the Whole, on Mon-

> (The President vacated his seat, calling Mr. Abbott thought that if the subject

was referred to the Committee of the Whole and such committee went into an examina- withdrew it. tion of such cases, too much time would be consumed. Harris, of Wake (negro), concurred with

Mr. Abbott, and thought Gen. Canby the er of this Convention as sufficient to make proper person to be applied to in such cases; that the Convention had no authority in Governor, it should remain as it was, for if largest yield of cotton on a single acre. the matter, and renewed his motion to Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for

The call was not sustained, and the question on the resolution being put, resulted in laying the same on the table.

A communication from Col. Bomford. acknowledging the invitation to U.S. offideclared he would obey them, yet he hoped cers, on duty at this Post, to the floor of that Carey's amendment had been drawn soon to see the day when they would be the House, was read and ordered to be up by some Conservative, who imposed up- willing and faithful official and promptly right of suffrage, &c., on Chinese born in the

The resolution of Mr. Jones, of Washington, requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of stock held by the State, in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, was taken up and adopted. Also a motion, by the same, requesting

the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of the State indebtedness .-A resolution by Robbins, (negro,) pro-

hibiting the hauling of seines on the Sabbath, was taken up. Galloway, (negro,) objected to its passage and hoped it would be voted down.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on the table. Carried. Mr. Rodman's resolution, in regard to printing, was next reached and passed.

GENERAL ORDER. Mr. Welker's ordinance, in reference to the liabilities of Banks, was taken up and

The ordinance, by the same, providing for the admission of members of the Bar onded officer, and liable for every dollar of other States, to practice in the Courts of this, upon the presentation of license, was also referred.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the Convention then adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 21st, 1868. The Convention was called to order at 11 clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the

Mr. Laflin asked leave of absence for Mr. Mr. King, of Lincoln, presented a petition from ninety citizens of his county, The people were in no condition to inasking the removal of "rebel" State officers.

Referred. Hood, (negro,) a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, in creating unheard of, useless and expen-Mr. Garrett presented a memorial, which whose duty it shall be to gather such in- sive offices. How could the people bear it? formation as will enable them to report, at Common sense, common prudence, stamped Mr. Raglan, a petition, which was re- an early day, to this Convention, a list of such legislation as unwise, unjust and outerred to the Committee on the Judiciary. such persons as may be presented to Con- rageous. Mr. Rodman, a resolution in relation to

> Mr. Glover, an ordinance to relieve Mr. Duckworth, an ordinance giving the

> Superior Courts power to examine applicants for admission to the bar in this State. Referred. Mr. French, of Bladen, an ordinance to

repeal the provisions of the Revenue law, that provide that corporations and employers shall list persons employed and pay their taxes. Referred. Mr. Candler, an ordinance repealing the

passed by the General Assembly, December, 1866, except so much as applies to females. Referred. Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, an ordinance

regulating the expenses of the Convention. Referred. Mr. Welker, an ordinance prohibiting

the distillation of grain. Lies over. monies for the expenses of this Convention. Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in relation to

Bank issues. Mr. Laffin, a resolution suspending the collection of debts, made prior to May,

1868, five years, without interest. Referred. Pierson, (negro,) a resolution providing for the admission of persons of all races

Cherry (negro) a resolution in regard to suffrage. Referred. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Abbott said that his ordinance was A communication was seeived from the next on the calendar, but as he did not Public Treasurer, declining to pay the exuntil more time was allowed for considera- that he could not, from the nature of his tion, asked that it be continued on the calendar. Agreed to.

Mr. Daniel's resolution, as to indemnifying mechanics and artisans for their labor, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Heaton, adopted.

f Mr. Dowd, it was laid on the table.]

Mr. Aydlott asked leave for Mr. Hay, of ohnson. Granted.

Hood, (negro) asked leave for his col
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Convention went into Committee on "Gov
The report of the Committee on "Gov-

ernor and other Executive officers" was aken up and considered.

Mr. Abbott moved to pass upon the same by sections, which was agreed to, and the

Secretary read the report, when Mr. French, of Chowan, moved to add. in the 4th line, after the words "Superintendent of Public Works," the words "and Immigration," and, in a speech of some length, proceeded to describe the resources of the State, and to show the good effect of an immigration of industrious and enterprising working men into this State.

Mr. Rodman objected to the amendment reau of Agriculture and Statistics.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was in favor of anything that encouraged working men and A. W. Ingold, Secretaries. to come into the State. Galloway (negro), wanted the avenue

pen to all, &c. Mr. Congleton wanted to know what class they wished to invite here; too many poor people here already.

Carey (negro), said the laborer in North

tributed, the poor black should have it. - mittee aforesaid is authorized to call. He would not object to some of them immigrators, but he saw too much disposition Mr. Peterson, a resolution in reference to on the part of all white men to disregard the interests of the black men. "Dem immigrators come down here, wid dere implements, and two of dem cultivate forty acres of wheat, whar two black men couldn't cultivate two; darfore, dey would be exterminated. De negro had planted the wilsome days ago, by mistake, was, by consent derness, built up de State to what it was; darfore, if anything was to be given, de Harris, of Wake (negro), moved to lay it negro was entitled to it. Talk about the State being flung in de rear; he would tell Mr. Tourgee thought that, in courtesy to de reason why-it was because de poor ne-

de State was flung in de rear." Hood (negro), favored the amendment. and, in the course of his remarks, stated he was totally opposed to any system of

Mr. Abbott thought a separate Bureau would be better. Mr. French withdrew the amendment,

and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the 18th section, when it Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two. and insert "four," making the term of of-

fice four years for Governor. Carey, (negro), an amendment providing that the Governor or Lieut. Governor shall Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime .be a colored man, when chosen; but he This is the most valuable fertilizer in use,

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was opposed to any change in the Constitution of North farmers will bear in mind that the Super-Carolina. He did not recognize the pow-

a bad one should be elected, he would be fastened upon the people for four years. Mr. Rodman replied, advocating his amendment.

Mr. Tourgee opposed the amendment. Harris, of Wake, (negro), rose to a peronal explanation in regard to the amendment offered by Carey, (negro), saying that no black man entertained such sentiments; it was denied, he held the name of the man in his hand.

Carey didn't like (Harris' remarks, and commenced an appeal to every member on 'this delegation floor," but was informed, as he had withdrawn his amendment, he could not discuss it.

was meant for him, he would at once emphatically deny any connection with the matter; whereupon, Harris said he had no allusion to Mr. Hodnett, and, in fact, had not said it was a member of this body, but a Conservative did it, and he (Harris) could give the name if it was desired. Hood (negro) thought two years long

Mr. Heaton moved as an amendment to the amendment, to make it three years. Mr. Watts opposed Mr. Heaton's amendment, and favored the four years' term. Both amendments were withdrawn at the request of Mr. Abbott, who moved that all

the terms of the officers be four years. Mr. Durham asked if a motion to amend the section by striking out "Lieut. Governor, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. would be in order, after the committee had decided to make the term of office for Gov-

ernor four years. The Chair decided that the motion must be made before.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his amendment in order to indulge Mr. Durham, whereon Mr. D. then made the motion, saving that the creation of those offices was another innovation-an importation from other States—another appropriation of the people's money to feed hungry party pets.crease the expenditures of the State. They were beggared, bankrupt and impoverished, yet gentlemen here spend their time

Mr. Abbott said it was a matter of no concern to him what the length of Governor's term of office was, but the Lieutenant Governorship created no additional expense, as he would receive pay only while

presiding over the Senate. Mr. Durham replied that whether they should have those offices or not was for the intelligent, tax-paying citizens of the State to say. Too many offices had been already

created for party purposes. Mr. Rodman thought the offices necessary, and proceeded to advocate the measure at some length.

Mr. French, of Chowan, thanked his who were, a few short years ago, slaves, were now on this floor in the capacity of Constitution framers. That was a great

Mr. Durham said the gentleman seemed a little excited. He would advise him to of the county. keep cool and wanted him, and others to Mr. Rodman, a resolution appropriating understand that, although the number of Conservatives on this floor was small, they were not to be frightened into measures. He intended to oppose such wicked and vile legislation with all his ability. He represented an intelligent and tax-paying constituency; they had sent him here to pro-1865, for ten years, without interest, and tect their interests and defend their rights, those made from May, 1865, to January, and would do it. It was true he felt out of place; it was true he felt the degradation of his State, when he looked around him and saw the seats of Gaston, Badger, Morehead and a host of North Carolina's

and color to the benefits of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution and other benevolent institutions. Referred.

noble sons, filled by ignorant blacks and uneducated white men, who were in no way identified with the interests of the State. On motion of Mr. Abb tt, the Committee rose, the Chairman I ported progress

and asked leave to sit ag in. oath of office, or lary oblig ations oath of office, or the peculiary obligations of his bond; nor did the act of Congress justify him in disbursing noney in compliance with the resolution resently passed.

After some debate, it was determined to refer the matter to the Con mittee of three,

FRANK, SANDFORD, Sec'y.

STATE NEWS.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA. -Bishop of North Carolina.

RAILROAD MEETING IN GREENSBORO'.-Greensboro, Jan. 22, 1868.—On this day a portion of the citizens of Guilford county assembled in the Court House, according to previous appointment, when the meeting was organized by appointing A. P. Eckel, Esq., Chairman, and J. W. Albright

The object of the meeting, viz: to take into consideration the completing of the Western and Coalfields Railroad, and to solicit subscriptions of stock for that purpose, were explained by D. F. Caldwell, Esq., when,

On motion, a committee, consisting of Carolina had been the negro, and there D. W. C. Benbow, C. G. Yates and James were thousands of them idle now, and yet W. Albright, was appointed to wait upon we heard gentlemen talk about bringing the citizens of the town of Creensboro', immigrators here for to exterminate the and solicit subscriptions to the capital poor black or to send him away to some stock of said road, and report their success bleak region. If anything was to be dis- to an adjourned meeting, which the com-Raleigh Sentinel.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as

By Person, C. J.—In Whedbee, ex'r., vs. Shannonhouse, in equity, from Pasquotank, directs a decree according to the opinion filed. In Toping vs. Toping, in equity, from Hyde, decree of reference.-In Cohn vs. Cohn, in equity, from Craven,

no error. By BATTLE, J. - In Parker vs. Stallings, from Perquimans, judgment reversed, and venire de novo. In Israel vs. Ivey, from Robeson, judgment reversed and judgment here. In Peterson vs. Matthis, in equity, from Sampson, decree for plaintiff against Matthis, dismissed as to the other defendants at their costs.

By READE, J.—In Winston vs. Fenner, Laurence & Co., from Perquimans, judgment affirmed. In Oliver vs. Perry, from Jones, error. In State vs. Hicks, from Craven, no error.

Raleigh Sentinel, 28th. A GOOD FERTILIZER.-Messrs. R. H Cowan & Co., of Wilmington, advertise the arrival of a cargo of Lister & Brother's and produces far more abundantly than any of the guanos, and at a less price. Our phosphate of Lime was used by Mr. Pear- ject. Postponed. son, of this county, the past season, which it. In regard to the term of office of the enabled him to take the premiums for the Messrs. Pile, Axtell and Blair opposed. During Goldsboro' News.

UPSIDE DOWN .- We learn that the Clerk of the "so-called" gave one of the doorkeepers-doubtless the colored Principala written announcement for the meeting mittee to inquire whether Congress had the power of one of the committees, a day or two to prevent the immigration of Chinese or other on that gentleman's (Carey's) credulity. If posted the notice upside down, and there it United States. stuck! In old Amos Kendall's days he would have hailed this as an "omen." In burlesque on common sense. modern times it is simply an evidence of the enlightenment of the age!

Raleigh Sentinel, 29th. THE CAROLINAS. — A communication and the improvement of the eastern harbor of and parcels are readily taken upon arrival at above has been written by Col. Willard, of Gen'l New York. Mr. Hodnett said that if Harris' remark | Canby's staff, to friends in New York, in which he says that crime in North Carolina and South Carolina is no greater than the courts are able to attend to, and that life and proper v are as secure as in Northern States, and that there are no indications of truth in the reports that a war of races is approaching in those States.

> Conservative Meeting in Richmond. The citizens of the county of Richmond held a meeting at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Tuesday, the 21st

On motion of the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mathew W. McNair, Esq., was called to scinding immediately Gen. Grant's order disconthe Chair, and the Rev. Frank. Sandford tinuing the bureau in certain States.

to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, was explained by Col.

Walter L. Steele. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three, viz: W. F. Leak, Col. W. and eighty white families are relieved in this city L. Steele and the Rev. Thomas Gibson, to daily by the government and charitable associaprepare resolutions expressive of the sense

prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, through their chairman,
W. F. Leak, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the present disorganized condition of the country, when the progress of Radicalism is making such fearful strides towards the destruction of those "ancient landmarks which our fathers had set," thereby imperiling the liberties of her citizens, and paving the way for a complete downfall of that Republic which our forefaof her citizens, and paving the way for a com-plete downfall of that Republic which our forefathers created, "to establish justice, insure do-mestic tranquility, provide for the common de-fect. It asks General Canby to enforce the ordifence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity," it becomes the duty of patriotism to endes-vor to maintain these blessings unimpaired, and this desirable end cannot be accomplished with-out concerted action on the part of all the truly

onservative citizens of the country; Resolved, That we hereby express our willing ness to unite in the formation of a political party with all of our fellow-citizens who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme The Virginia Reconstruction Convention. law of the land, and a faithful observance of its requirements a duty which no true lover of gen-nine freedom can neglect, whose chief object shall be to withstand the prevailing corruptions of the times, and to cause a return to the time-honored principles which have given to the country all the Prosperity and happiness which it ever enjoyed.

Resolved, That we approve of a proposed Conegates to represent this county in said Conven-

Resolved, That we approve the action of a portion of our fellow-citizens who met at Spring Hill, with a view to organizing the Conservative party

On motion of W. F. Leak, Esq., the gates to attend a Convention in Raleigh,

rick Bowden, James D Pemberton, Wm P Stan-back, P N Stanback, James Robinson, Isham Du-T Bostic, D B Nicholson, Jesse Baldwin, W F Leak, W L Steele, Jno W Leak, J P Leak, T C Leak, Jno Ellerbee, Hardy Cole, John Cole, Rev N S Ledbetter, Wm B Cole, Rev Frank Sandford, Rev A McMillan, Joseph McMillan, H W Harrington, A Covington, Thos F Covington, James Mc Phersoon William Gibson, Rev Thomas Gibson Gilbert Patterson, Rev A McPhersoou, Major Jack McNeal, Zibe Gibson, Solomon Tomson, Isaac Mason, Turner Roper, Jno C McLenan, Col Malloy, Peter McRae, Jno Johnson, Jno G Blue, Milton McIntosh, Jno Fairley, Robert Fairley, Jno Shortridge, Samuel Gibson, Col A McGwinn, Murdock McMorrison, D L McMorrison, Noah Gibson.

On motion of James P. Leak, which was upping only adopted.

Cotton buoyant at 18@18; cents. Flour ununaimously adopted, every citizen of the changed. Wheat very firm. Corn dull but steady. county who approved of the resolutions of Oats dull at 75 cents. Clover Seed firm at \$8 50 wish to consume time in its discussion, until more time was allowed for considered. Provisions of the Convention, on the ground of the Convention of the Con The meeting was addressed by W. F.

Leak, Esq., and Col. W. L. Steele. On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published by the Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, and Raleigh Sentinel, with a request that all Editors of the State approving the object of the meeting, be requested to copy them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. W. McNair, Ch'n.

presented a few days since with a small bottle of syrup made from the Chinese sugar cane, raised by Mr. J. B. Robinson, near Harreli's Store, New The Charleston Gazette, of the 25th inst., Hanover county. The syrup is equal to most of states that "Rev. James Gibbons, of the the New Orleans syrup, and we learn that an acre Baltimore Cathedral, has been confirmed of suitable land will produce one hundred and fifty 2nd hand. 2 25 @ 3 25 do bbls. 45 @ by the Pope, and will soon be consecrated gallons. We are also informed that the seed can be precured of Mr. Wm. Livingston Fennell. Harrell's Store, New Hanover county.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention (so-called) — Communication from Ord. to Mid'g 142@ Treasurer Battle_He Declines Paying the Per Diem.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan 27-P. M. The Convention was occupied most of to-day in discussing, in committee of the Whole, the report bushel. 1 60 @ 165 of the committee on Governor and other necessary State executive officers. It proposes to add to Sheeting, the present officers a Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, all to be elected for two years of Public Instruction, all to be elected for two years by the people. Heretofore the people elected the Mackerel, No. 1... 20 00 @21 00 No. 2... 16 00 @18 00 No. 2... 16 00 @18 00 Middlings... 16 @ Shoulders... .00 @ perintendent of Public Works and Superintendent was taken.

Mr. Battle, Public Treasurer, sent in an able communication giving his reasons why he could not comply with the order of the Convention to pay the per diem, &c. Referred to the committee to confer with General Canby.

The per diem, &c. Referred to the committee to confer with General Canby.

The confer with General Canby.

Mrs. Edward A. Pollard Shoots Dr. A. G. Moore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29-Noon. Mrs. Edward A. Pollard called on Dr. A. G. Moore, her husband's intimate friend, to make GUNNY BAGS. 30 @ 32 Rump. ... 00 00 @00 00

From Washington—Proceedings of Con-gress, &c. Carolina, ... 91 @ 101 Cuca 121@ Porto Rico. 14 @ C... ... 151@

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29-P. M. Colorado asking admission, were presented. A bi'l abolishing the Eastern District Court of

Texas was indefinitely postponed. A bill for the sale of iron clads was passed. The Reconstruction bill was resumed.

ported favorably on the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty. House.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill, heretofore published, concerning Burbon . 2 00 @ 4 00 R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00

The railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed. the debate the fact was established that Alabama has seven, Mississippi four, Louisiana seven, and Florida seventeen million acres open to the homestead laws. Postponed.

Mr. Johnson, of California asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Comsince, with orders to post it on the door of inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill the Commons Hall. Forth proceeded the and constitutional amendments conferred the

The bill removing disabilities from Luke Black- as follows: mer, of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstrucon Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

vs. United States-argument concluded. Gaines vs. DeLaCroix, et. al. and two other cases taken up will occupy the Court for two or three days. These are new issues made under the will of Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gaines, last review the market for this article has the the will of Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gaines, last review the market for this article has the the will of Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gaines, last review the market for this article has the content of the and a continuance of the noted litigation known as

the Gaines will case. The sentence of Gen. A. V. Kautz, convicted at Vicksburg by Court Martial, has been remitted. Gen. Kautz was ordered to resume his sword and report for duty.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amount to \$420,000.

A large delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers are here to consult the Ways and Twenty-two hundred blacks and four hundred

nance. definite action was taken.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to effect a loan of ten thousand dollars to pay the mileage of members.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29-P. M. The Convention adopted to-day a resolution where they may reside at times of election. A member said that the resolution was unnecessary

God this was a day of innovation. Men who were, a few short years ago, slaves, were now on this floor in the capacity of the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delives used the words, "That infamous tyrant Control of the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delives used the words, "That infamous tyrant Control of the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delives used the words, "Some confusion followed: several memgress." Some confusion followed ; several members claiming that the words were disorderly .-The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up. A member demanded the expulsion of a reporter of the Dispatch, on account pulsion of a reporter of the Dispatch, on account of a statement in that paper. The motion was decided out of order. At the afternoon session however, the market opened rather weak, with Chairman appointed the following dele- decided out of order. At the afternoon ression much excitement was caused on the Republican side, by one member calling another a damned on the 5th of February, viz:

Capt F Little, J P Little, Dr Patterson, Rov Ridliar. Chairs were caught up, but the interpostion of other members stopped the difficulty.

> NEW YORK, Jan. 29-6 P. M Governments closed dull-old bonds 1114. Tennessee Sixes, new, 604. North Carolina Sixes,

Cotton firmer—sales of 4,000 bales at 181 cents. Flour a shade firmer and unchanged. Wheat firm Pork quiet and steady. Lard firm. Groceries quiet and steady. Spirits Tarpentine 57@58 cts. Freights firm -- sail, 7-16ths. BAUTIMORE, Jan. 29-6 P. M.

Fears of the Connecticut Democracy. Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large amount of bonds held by wealthy Democrats all over the State, and that the Democratic party in the West are determined to commit the party to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and on that he says they will lose all hope in all the New England States.

Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Cerealizer, \$75; Chesapeake Phosphate, \$70; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime, \$65 pt ton of 2,000 lbs. FLOUR—The market is very well supplied with all descriptions, and we have to report merely a retail business doing from ators at prices ranging with quotations given in our table.

Grain—The Coar market has ruled with rather more firmness than noted in our last, and a shade improvement has been obtained on cargo rates. The arrivals for a week or two have been small,

Syrup From Chinese Sugar Cane. - We were Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current, and the stock in dealers' hands is becoming some-BEESWAX, 15 33 @ 35 || LIME, 78 bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00

> 100 lbs. 8 00 @11 BRICKS, ₩ M.....10 00 @15 00 bbls. .00 @ New..... 3 25 CANDLES, # 1b., NAVAL STORES. Tallow 18 @ Adamantine. 22 @ Turpentine \$280 lbs Virgin....0 00 @ 3 00 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 00 Sperm.....50 @ Coffee, # lb., Java....38 @ Hard.....0 00 @ 1 80 Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.0 00 @ 2 05 Laguayra... 28 @ Tar, in ordr2 25 @ 2 3 do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 25 do No. 2..2 121@ 2 25 do No. 3.. 2 10 @ 2 20 Strict Mid'g .00 @ COTTON BAGGING,

do No. 3. 2 10 @ 2 20 Spirits Turpentine, #gal.....00 @ 53 NAILS, # Ib., Cut......6 00 @ 7 00 Ous, Pgallon, Ous, Pgallon, inseed . . . 1 50 @ 1 60 Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Yarn, \$5 lb1 30 @ 1 35 PEA NUTS, 2 00 @ 2 40 POTATOES, Sweet, bush0 00 @ 1 25 Irish, \$ bbl5 00 @ 6 00

DOMESTICS,

Mullets...8 00 @ 9 00 Shoulders....00 @ Herring, Hog round...15 @ and we refer to table for store rates. The Western Ba N.C.roe,00 00 @ 9 00 Hams.....18 @ Middlings....142@

Superfine.11 50 @12 50

North Carolina,
Family...12 50 @14 00
Superfine.11 50 @12 50
GLUE, \$\pi\$ b...20 @ 25

Critical Superfine.11 50 @20

Prime, ...00 00 @21 00

Green.....5 @ ... 00 @ Northern.. 1 40 @ 1 50 | Northern, ... 7 @ | Ron, # lb., | Wilmington, | Ext. Family, 10½@ | Family ... 10 @ | Chemical, ... 9½@ | Chemical, ... 9½@ | Pale ... 7½@

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations reSwede..... 10 @ 12 SHINGLES, \$\pi\$ M.,
Contract... 3 50 @ 4 50 Hoop, Contract . . 3 50 @ Commson . . 2 50 @ the rights of American citizens abroad. It provoked an avalanche of questions and suggestions, indicating a wide diversity of views on the subject. Postponed.

Bourbon . 2 00 @ 4 00 N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 Mill.prme 8 00 @ 11 00 Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 LUMBER, (River, Fi'r Bds. . 14 00 @ 18 00 Mill.prme 8 00 @ 8 50 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Mill.prme 8 00 @ 6 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Mill.prme 8 00 @ 6 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Mill.prme 8 00 @ 6 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Wild do 10 00 @ 12 00 Will.prme 8 00 @ 6 00 Will.prme 8 00 Wide do .10 00 @12 00 ord..... 4 00 @ 6 00 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 TALLOW, B...10 @ 11

> REVIEW WILMINGTON MARKETS

> > FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

January 30, 1868, TURPENTINE .- During the week just ended there ticle, and prices have improved 5@10 cents on The Committee on Commerce was instructed to former quotations, the sales since Saturday having inquire into the expediency of an appropria- been at \$3 for soft and \$1 75 for hard, \$280 lbs. tion for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate There is a brisk enquiry for distillers' purposes, figures. The receipts are 3,292 bbls., which sold

 Saturday
 462.
 2 90.

 Monday
 1,525.
 3 00.

 Tuesday
 559.
 3 00.

 Wednesday
 300.
 In the Supreme Court, the Armstrong Foundry

but not sold at the time of closing cur enquiries.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our day throughout the week—closing at 53 cents #gallon, being 4 cents higher than given in our last. The transactions, however, have been limited, owing to the unusually small stock on market and the meagre receipts, which have been in-adequate to supply the demand which has exist-

ed. The sales and re-sales for the week are 1,483 bbls., as follows: A joint resolution will be shortly introduced re-Friday 441 bbls. at 48@481 cents \$ gallon. Weds'day.288 " "
Do 30 " "

Rosin.-The market ruled without materia up to the close of Tuesday's transactions prices were somewhat unsettled. On Wednesday, how-ever, the market opened with an active demand for cents, with heavy sales—closing at \$2 25 for strained and No. 2; the market, however, is quiet Lex'gtn at Gra'ain20

during the week, and closes at \$2 05 \$9 bbl., being an advance on former quotation of 10 cents. The receipts are 378 obls., which sold as follows: 137 bbls. at \$1 95; 182 do. at \$2; and 59 do. at \$2 05 BARRELS-For empty spirit barrels the market

supplied with beeves, but is sufficient for imme-diate wants, and the demand for butchering purposes is limited, except for an extra article, which finds ready sale at highest figure. We quote on

quality. BEESWAX-Is in moderate request, and sells at 33@35 cents # fb.

CORN MEAL—The market is moderately supplied,
and we quote from the mills at \$1 60@\$1 65 # to the subscriber.

bushel, in lots as wanted. the week ruled with considerable activity under the favorable advices from abroad, and prices steadily advanced each day up to Tuesday, when buyers generally holding off, and sellers not dis-posed to press sales—consequently we have to re-port the market as closing a shade lower, 164 cents being the ruling figure for middling. The week's operations are 650 bales at 15 cents for ordinary, 151@16 cents for low middling, 151@161 cents for midding, and 164 cents for strict mid-dling—closing at 164 cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TYPES for Couton are selling from

store at the following figures: Beard's Lock Tie, 10½@11 cents; Dillon's Universal Tie, 10½@11 cts.; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cts. Eggs Are in better supply, and sell at prices

FERTILIZERS.—The supply of all descriptions is rather light at present, but sufficient for the demand, and we quote only small transactions from store at the following prices; Peruvian Gnano, \$30; Pacific do. \$75@\$80; Patapaco do. \$70 @\$75; Kettleweil's Manipulated do. \$60@\$70; Phœnix do. \$55; Snowden's Manipulated do. \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosph ate of Lime, \$70; Ober's Provisions dull and unchanged.

Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60@\$00; Snowden's Amoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphos

what reduced, though it is fully adequate to supply present wants. One cargo of 2,300 bushels was received from Hertford on Monday, and sold at \$1 30 7 bushel of 56 lbs.; no other arrivals that we are aware of. Solling from store in the small way at \$1.40.——OATS.—The stock is getting reduced in the absence of receipts, and only a small quantity is in the hands of dealers; there is, however, merely a retail demand, and we quote from store at \$1 % bushel.——Peas.—The market is poorly supplied with all descriptions, and prices are rather better. We quote Cow at \$1 40@\$1 50 B bushel, by the quantity.—Rice—Remains without change. There is a moderate stock of clean on market, and only a light demand. We quote Carolina at 9100 0 cents # 1b. by the pack-

rules firm. About 438 bales Eastern were received on Tuesday and sold from wharf at \$1 45 100 lbs. No arrivals or sales of Northern. Lime—Only a local demand, and moderate stock on market. Sells in the small way at \$1 80 @\$1 90 7 cask. LUMBER—Is unchanged in price, and the mar-ket is well supplied, and rules dull. We quote as

HAY-The market is moderately supplied and

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates -- per

1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$17 00 @ 18 00 Hayti cargoes, 00 00 @ 16 00
Full cargoes wide Boards....... 20 00 @ 22 00
"flooring boards, rough 20 00 @ 22 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,.... 00 00 @ 22 00 Molasses. The stock of all kinds is very good,

of 176 hhds, reported in our last as received from Cardenas, has about all been closed out at 45 cts. gallon, in lots. Pra Nurs-Have declined in price since our last, and the sales for the week have been at figures ranging from \$2 to \$2 40 \$\text{ bushel for in-

ferior to prime quality.

POTATOES.—Sweet arelbrought to market slowly, and are in demand at \$1 25 \$\emptyset\$ bushel by the quantity. Irish are in light supply, with a moderate request, and sell from store at \$5 50@\$6 \$\text{ bbl.} \
POULLTRY—Is in light demand, and the market is fully supplied. We quote as follows: Live fowls 221@25 cents; dressed do. 25@30 cents each. Turkeys \$1 25@\$1 50 each, for live, and 15@20 cts.

Bib. for dressed.

Provisions.—In the Bacon market there is no

change of importance to report. There has been a limited enquiry for retailers' purposes, and in consequence the market has ruled rather dull.— Several parcels of new have been received for the reek, and we quote only small sales at 15@16 cts. for hog round, 16 cents for sides, and 18 cents & 1b. for hams. The supply of Western is moderate, and the market has been neglected, only occasional small sales having taken place from store at 12½ to 13½ cents for shoulders, 14½@15½ cents for sides, and 18@19 cents for hams, as in quantity——Lard.— North Carolina continues to be in some enquiry for retailing purposes, and little or none on market. We quote at 17@18 cents.—

Northern is in fair stock, and sells from store at 132@16 cents 32 the seconding to consist of the second sells. 13½@16 cents \$\mathfrak{B}\$ tb., according to quality.——PORK.—For Northern there has been very little enquiry during the week, and the market is moderately supplied. See table for store quotations. Fresh has been brought in slowly from the country, and sold from carts at 11@123 cents \$\ \text{th}.

Salt.—The market is moderately supplied with Liverpool ground, and there continues to be only light retail demand. We quote from store at

\$2 20@\$2 25 # sack.
Shingles.—No demand at all. We quote nominally at \$2@\$2 25 for Common, and \$3@\$3 50 % M. for Contract. TIMBER-Remains about as last reported, millers not being disposed to purchase unless at very low rates; nearly all coming in, however, is of poor quality. The sales for the week are 20@25

rafts at \$4@\$5 for inferior, \$5@\$6 50 for ordinary, \$7@\$7 75 for fair, and \$8@\$8 25 \$\mathfrak{H}\$ M. for prime Wood-Is in good supply, and sells by the boat load at \$2 75@\$3 for pine and ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 \$ cord for oak and lightwood. FREIGHTS. -Coastwise rule about the same as oted in our last review. Very few vessels in port, and there continues to be some endship room. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

Management of the Sant	Per Steamer.		Per Sailing Vessel.	
TO NEW YORK.	-	-		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.			\$ 00 @	\$ 6
Tar, "	0 00 @	0 70	00 @	6
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @	1 00	00 @	88
Rosin,	0 00 @	0 70	00 @	65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @	34	0	3/2
Cotton Goods,per bale.	1 25 @	1 50	00 @	1 00
Flaxseed,per bush.	00 @	15	00 @	1
Pea Nuts, "	00 @	15	10 @	1:
TO PHILADELPHIA.		100		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @	65	0 00 @	60
Tar, "	0 00 @		0 00 @	6
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @			9
Rosin,	0 00@	65		6
Cotton, per lb.		36		3
Cotton Goods per bale.	1 25 @	1 56		1 0
Pea Nuts,	00 @			1:
Lumber	00 @			7 5
TO BALTIMORE.	100	0 00		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @	0 50	0 00 @	0 5
Tar,	00 0 @			0 5
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @			0 8
Rosin,	0 00 @			5
Cotton, per lb.				
Pea Nus, per bush.	00 @			
To Boston.	00 @	14/2	00 @	U
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @	0.8
	0 00 @			0 8
Tar,	0 00 @			12
Spirita Lui pentine,	0 00 @	0 00		1 2

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. Gold. 1.37
Silver. 1.32
U. S. 7-30's. 1.04
Exchange on Northern Cities. ¼ dis't
Coupons of N. C. old sixes, 40
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, 60
Do. Ex Coupons, 50
Do. New Bonds, 50
Eank NOTES. chants'.....50

DIED-In this city, on the night of the 23rd, Mrs. JOSEPHINE AGOSTINI, aged 39 years. Thus, in the prime of life, has departed from mother. Her virtues were many and recognized by all classes. She eminently possessed that rare faculty of winning the love and esteem of all degrees of society with whom she came in contact a faculty which is usually only another name fo

Barrels—For empty spirit barrels the market a factity which is usually only another hame in the continues to rule decidedly dull, and we note a fair supply in first hands. There is no demand worthy of mention, and only occasional small sales are effected at the following quotations:

Second hand, \$2 20@\$2 40 for lots as they run, and \$2 75@\$3 for selected;—new, \$2 75@\$3 25 for country, \$3 25@\$3 75 for city, and \$3 50@\$3 75 for N. Y. make.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is only moderately appointed with beeves, but is sufficient for immentions. the purest christianity.
She has passed to her reward, leaving a sorrow-In this city, on the 28th inst., Mr. JAMES C. D.

THE Undersigned has lost or mislaid a g to \$600, which were originally made finds ready sale at highest figure. We quote on the hoof at 8 to 11 cents & h. net, according to ject to a credit of \$25, dated February 18th, 1851 S. Bronson. All persons are forwarned from pur-chasing said notes, and the Executor of James P.

> DANIEL MELVIN. Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington HENRY BURKHEIMER. THOLESALE W and Retail

SNUFF and CIGARS, Sign of the "Indian Chief." No. 6 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Cigars manufactured to order. All orders

filled with dispatch. GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION WILL OPEN ON

.... \$95 00 per Session. We have a corps of experienced and successful For circulars containing particulars, address E. W. ADAMS, President.

LARGE BUSIESS CARDS

DRINTED in fancy and plain colors on T the best of paper, lined with cloth and put upon wooden frames with colored border and nicely varnished.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish the above description of CARDS to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

P. HEINSBERGER,

Book Binder and Biank Book Manufacturer.
jan 5

100-d&w-law-till 1st march.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

sideration. We wait with some anxiety from it. the result of these deliberations, trusting The Standard is evidently in sympathy any commodity is the supply and demand.

unifying policy of BISMARCK, appears more | There has, as yet, but one Convention

and which, to the Cabinets of the leading the people of this State. powers, is so probable that not less than to insult, degrade and oppress, without erished and helpless portion of our own people, cannot continue to curse the country, as it has not the incentive to keep it in existence, which a powerful and threatening neighbor would furnish. Whenever the appetites of our Congressional cormorants become satiated with the misery and sufferings which the costly luxury of a standcan well be reduced to proportions consis. tent with our form of government, appearing to European eyes nothing more than a corporal's guard.

When this does take place, the tax-eaten and army-ridden people of the Old World will turn their attention to the rich mines, vast forests and fertile fields of the South, which, under the influence of just legisla, tion and kind policy, will prove a safe and happy asylum for the industrious and oppressed poor of other countries.

With this view, we continue to urge our people to form themselves into associations and societies, appoint working committees and agents, in order to inform themselves as to the best mode to induce immigrants to settle among us, and in order to do so, to make known to them the vast advantages we possess, and are willing to share with them. There is no future for our immediate section or State unconnected with the settlement here of hardy, industrious immigrants-men who bring with them their families, their means and their enterprise to build up the waste places of our once rich, prosperous and happy country, and not as worthless adventurers to make our laws and fill our places of profit by pandering to the ignorance and prejudices of our population.

College.

Professor Morgan, who has recently

The prices have been put down to meet section. the times and the most favorable means to make payments will be given to the patrons

The Convention.

appointed by the late Immigration meeting which will direct its councils. But when the youtns of that immediate section. in this city are busy at work digesting and we see such men as Colonel Rodman assistpreparing plans to be submitted to a future ing to create a new office for the apparent meeting. Regular meetings of the Compurpose of conferring it uopn such doubtmittee are being held and correspondence ful characters as the fellow Peck who has has been opened with leading officials and been selected as Sergeant-at-Arms, we have observation, as also the modus operandi, in agents in regard to the subject under con- but little hope of anything good coming growing the peanut. The first thing to be

that some practical measures may be de. with the controlling members of the body, So far the demand in our country exceeds vised to catch a share of the tide of emi- and we must look to the spirit which marks the supply, by from seventy-five to one gration which seeks our shores from the its editorials to guess at that which will in hundred and fifty thousand bushels, as all probability govern the Convention. A about that quantity is annually imported. inferred. Writhing under the nightmare of im- new office is to be created for young Hol- This demand should be supplied at home, pending war, Europe, and especially Ger- den, a chip of the old block, wanting the which is very near the sum total of the many, never contributed so large a number ability but not the degenerateness of his crop of this country the present year. So of immigrant arrivals, as shown by the father, and members, who seem to lead, the present crop might be nearly doubled New York statistics, as at present. What- proudly proclaim themselves "Holden without producing a surplus. Should, how- been and is the situation. Men, before ever may be our condition, and however men" in the debates, if the muddle and ever, the production exceed the demand now, have suffered much who were entrustmuch Americans may deplore the unhappy confusion which characterizes the proceed- the consequences of all other excesses would complications in which their own country ings of that body can be called so .- necessarily follow, as there is but little if ty became very painful when, as in this is involved, it may be a consolation to The manner in which that paper uses such any export demand. know that there is in Europe an increasing words as "traitors," "rebels," "copper- The next consideration is the adaptabilnumber of people who regard the condition heads," &c., tells very plainly what feelings ity of soils. With us the light lands, on with the Constitution, found himself sinof their own country at least much worse animate the men who sustain and applaud which the oak, hickory and rosemary pine gularly opposed in so doing by another than is ours. Misery, it is said, is miti- it, and we are prepared to see the venom were the natural or original growth, are branch of the government claiming to repgated or aggravated by comparison, and if which rankles in the breast of the disapthese on which we succeed best. By the time it required firmness to act up to the this be true, we are certainly richly en pointed and dishonored politician who pretitled to all the consolation this fact may sides over the columns of the Standard, tilizers to supply deficiencies, any land tution were far more imperative than the show itself in the labors of the Conven-

unpopular to the sturdy Germans than is called by Congress to frame a Constitution spring from a profound ignorance of their State, has appointed a day of fasting, political and social difficulties, and a too humiliation and prayer to Almighty God struction which Prussia is extending over conduct on their part furnishes the Editor level. the smaller German States is extremely un- of the Standard the chance to assail this satisfactory at present, and gives uneasiness body of Christians in his usual vindictive as we term it, digging. This is done with While they still seek to hide their deformistyle, and to defend the proposed Constila plow prepared for the purpose, which is ties with the cloak of patriotism, or strive The one great advantage which the tution. In the last number of his paper United States possesses over the govern- he publishes it in full, filling many colof a rake, they are taken up, shaken and more convinced that the people ments of Europe, and which evidently umns. This fact, with his hearty endorsestrikes the German mind, is that our diffiment, is significant of the influence he will ficiently cured, which takes usually two than they intended, so far that they have culties and dangers are domestic entirely, exert upon the North Carolina Convention, being free from international complication of the international complication of the international days, they are put up in stacks for a short overleapt all bounds save those of party time, then removed and placed under shell and personal ambition, retreat would be being free from international complica- and we are prepared to see every objectiontions, which at any moment may involve the able feature of the Alabama Constitution ous, is picking them from the vines, which hoping to obtain by conquest in the South Continent in a war of vast magnitude, incorporated in the one to be submitted to is done mostly by hand, however a ma- this year a power more than equivalent to

We are not disposed to prejudge the five millions of men stand prepared to Convention, however, but only express farmers. march at a moments notice. To be sure, well-grounded fears. Whatever of good it the military renown and prowess which our may bring forth, we will readily place it to government has achieved, although over their credit; and while we cannot admit the its own discontented citizens and seceded legality of any action of the body, we are States, have been followed, as in Germany, prepared to submit with the best grace by converting the country into a military possible to its enactments which find encamp, with the usual concomitants of such dorsement at the ballot-box, until their costly indulgencies, increased taxation and illegality is pronounced by the Courts, or great local distress; still an army used only they are made void by the voice of the people speaking through a Congress repreprovocation and with impunity, an impov- senting their sober second thought. This will come as sure as the night follows the day, however safe the Radicals may now feel in the perpetration of their iniquities, or however well secured they may deem their present strength.

A Remarkable Grand Jury.

The grand jury of the Court of Common ing army brings upon the South, this army Pleas at Charleston "has presented its own our section from its helpless condition, and After employing such means to compass any persons who may be tried and executed on indictments for which it may have capital. The question then is : What tional or unconstitutional, to get rid of him found true bills will be tried and exe- shall we do? cuted without warrant of law, because the statutes of South Carolina, which provide sion enough for sustenance, and then try for the empanneling of juries, have been office and whose authority depend not upon | crop, let another be tried—corn, potatoes, State recognition, but are created solely by rice, peas, pea nuts, cotton, crab-grass an act of Congress, unconstitutional, un just, and oppressive."

Mr. Etheridge, of Onslow.

As we are informed by a reliable friend and correspondent that the delegate from Onslow was a Conservative, we desire to invite our friends in that county to the neighborhood, and if marl is not convenirecord which Mr. Etheridge is making. ent, shell-lime ought to be obtainable from Nothing which the Radicals of the Convention has yet proposed is too extreme to tivating poor land, when it can be avoided, meet his views. He has no claims to be and it is possible for our people to quit it called a Conservative, and we call the attentention of the good people of Onslow to his

Agricultural Matters,

We desire to call attention to the comof the lowest and most degraded portion munications in this issue upon The Cultivation of the Peanut and The Scuppernong. These articles are both from prac-We were favored yesterday by a visit tical and successful men, and will claim from Rev. G. Morgan, Principal of Floral attention from those who are interested in these now very engrossing subjects.

We are authorized to say that Mr. MACtaken charge of this favorite institution, is MILLAN will communicate through our a gentleman of ripe scholarship and exten- columns any additional information upon sive experience, and is determined to bring the subject of which he writes, which may the standard of Floral College up to the be desired by those wishing to engage in highest mark. His assistants are teachers the business of planting peanuts, if it is in of ability and experience. In the depart- his power to furnish it. Desirous of being ment of music, especially, has the services of the means of giving all the information a skillful Professor and favorite composer possible, we invite in the future, as we been engaged, and in all departments will have in the past, articles upon all substudents receive the most careful and thor- jects of practical agricultural importance. ough training. Special attention will be Our extensive circulation through this engiven to our own Language and Litera- tire part of the country enables us to communicate speedily with the farmers of this

Clinton Male Academy.

Professor B. F. GRADY, Jr., well known

my, with the intention of making it a high Beyond the election of such a bitter par- school of the character demanded by the tizan, with no redeeming or fitting quality times. We bespeak for this school a patto recommend him to the Presidency and ronage worthy the high order of merit with the attack upon the liberty of the press, which it will be conducted, and congratu-European Complications and Emigration. the Military Convention in session at Ral- late the community in which it is located We are glad to learn that the Committee eigh has displayed but little of the animus for the desirable advantages it will afford

The Cultivation of Peanuts.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your requirements, I give my experience and considered in increasing the production of

analysis of soils and the application of fer- conviction that the demands of the Constiproperly drained may be made to produce partizan will of Congress and the transient them, whether profitably or not has yet to desire of thed eceived people of the North. be ascertained.

cultivation, harvesting, &c., cannot be vened betwixt the perceptions of the mul-Congressional Reconstruction in the United for the States, finished its work. The peofully entered into in a communication of titude and the President's real motive. States to the down-trodden people of this ple of Alabama will vote on the 4th and this kind. Suffice it to say the soil should But, even in the worst period, faith was had section, and whether the German emi- 5th of February upon the ratification of be well prepared by plowing and cross- in the ultimate good sense of citizens evegrant acts wisely in giving way to the discontents, anxieties and local troubles in
section, and whether the definant emit of February upon the ratincation of the Proposition of February upon the ratincation of the Constitution prepared for their acceptcheck off the rows thirty inches each way, plant in the checks, say two kernels in a rywhere; and as it happened that as the recheck off the rows thirty inches each way, plant in the checks, say two kernels in a rywhere; and as it happened that as the recheck off the rows thirty inches each way, plant in the checks, say two kernels in a augurated by Radical consolidationists at home, to brave those of their fellow consolidationists here, is not a subject for dissection of the state of the constraint and partizan in its character that solidationists here, is not a subject for dissection of the constraint and partizan in its character that solidationists here, is not a subject for dissection of planting from the 15th of May. As soon as well up plow then some aggressive, the people did at last begin to be alarmed by the rapid rate at "the time and constraint and the cheeks, say two kerners in a time and the cheeks, say two kerners in a time and constraint and the cheeks, say two kerners in a time and the cheeks applied to it by Congress became that the cheeks, say two kerners in a time and the cheeks and the ch solidationists here, is not a subject for disevery good man, without regard to former each way, which we do with what we call a which cherished institutions were being cussion with us. Much of the interest politics, and independent of all minor peasweep going once in a row, the second, subverted. A modification - perhaps I of the court itself - was and is sufficient. manifested upon the question of immigra- considerations, are united to reject it if or first cross-plowing, the hoes follow, and might say a decided change-of public sen- A majority of judges have always prevailed emigration to this country, is the unpleasant est and the best welfare of the State, that object in view is to keep them free from whom a resignific most respectively. object in view is to keep them free from when a majority was arrayed against him | This is an attempt to strip the judicial blissful ignorance of ours; while any blame intelligent gentlemen composing the Con- pulverized, so the pea will meet no impedi- so much of the pressure has been re- which it is competent to define and mainwe might be disposed to bestow would ference of the Methodist Church of that ment in taking hold in the ground. The moved. old habit of covering the vines is abandoned as injurious.

accurate knowledge of our own. Be this as to avert the evils impending over them-a beds like cotton, say three feet apart, and would think, from what they are now doit may, it is certain that the military recon- proceeding as solemn as it is unusual. This giving fifteen to eighteen inches between ing, that their pressure is increasing." the hills, then cultivate as cotton, only

> The next consideration is harvesting, or, ter. The next process, and the most tedi-

Respectfully and truly yours, D. MACMILLAN. To Messrs. Satchwell, Hall, Black and Hines, Executive Committee of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society.

For the Journal. Scuppernong Grapes.

The utter prostration of business in all pursuits is well influential in exciting uncitizens tried guano and freed labor upon cotton last year. Those who plunged into can once more reach bottom and wade out of their embarrassments.

organization as irregular, declaring that no other business on a large scale can be successfully prosecuted without foreign

Answer-First be sure to make provito diversify other pursuits so as not to be disregarded, and obedience yielded to the dependent upon any single one as a source orders of a military commander, whose of income. If the soil does not suit one hay, fruits-of these let every man select what are best adapted to his soil and cir-They still have patriots in Charleston, it cumstances; cultivate them with care and assiduity, and be sure to make all possible labor with every available means.

the borders of the Atlantic on our own coast. There is neither sense nor economy in cul-

after awhile.

cost of cultivation would not be felt.

Let every intelligent citizen use his influence in persuading his neighbors to go neighborhood.

C. G. WYCHE, M. D. Whiteville, N. C., Jan. 21st, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Johnson's Opinion of the Existing Crisis, and of the Real Designs of the Radicals_His Powers, Duties and Intentions_ Congress and the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World. Washington, January 19 .- The follow ing is a synopsis of a desultory conversation had by the writer with President Johnson last evening:

I began by remarking the anxiety of the people to comprehend the present crisis.-The position of Congress was never suffered to be in doubt. Every night there was sent by telegraph from Washington to all sections of the country where a newspaper is printed, a report of the day's debates in both Houses, in which the purposes of the Radical majority were distinctly expressed. But the position of the President in respect to the pending measures which hreatened to deprive him of nearly all authority in the Government could only be

"It would seem," said Mr. Johnson, very deliberately, "as if there could be no doubt as to that position."

He paused a moment, and went on: "Let us first briefly consider what has ed with or who took upon themselves the duty of defending a principle. Such a duinstance, a President of the United States who was compelled by his oath to admin-It was like breaking thick ice to break gress?" The preparation of soils, the minutia of through the crust of prejudice that inter-

Congress appear to take precious little On stiff lands some prefer planting on warning from the Northern reaction. One

The President smiled grimly. "The radi-

cals in Congress are desperate. They have made of that body a political monstrosity run under the vine, cutting the top root, to distract public attention from them by and so loosening the soil that, with the aid specious manœuvres, they are becoming stood to cure, as other forage. When suf- see through it all. Having gone farther equivalent to hari kari. They keep on now chine has been invented for that purpose, their loss of prestige in the North. Perhaps which acts admirably well, and is being they trust by such a conquest to awe and used, to some extent, by many of our subdue a majority in the North whom they are failing to lead. This extreme party, which is represented by men like Mr. Bing ham, Mr. Boutwell, and Senator Sumner is in a worse dilemma than ever party was be fore in the Republic. Its vacillating legislation in respect to many vital matters, and the character of its late struggle for im peachment, prove a gross lack of principle. What kind of disposition and estimate of human nature was shown by the person Ashley and those who assisted him in get ting up the assassination charge? The easiness in the minds of thoughtful men. had simply to seek in their own natures for With commendable energy many of our ample support of their theory, that human nature is corrupt. They recollected the suspicions which attached to the Vice-Presidents under Harrison and Taylor, and de debt with the expectation of being rescued rived from those, and from their partisan by these assistants, are now floundering in enmity to an Executive who had consistdeep water, and fortunate will they be who ently thwarted their unholy designs, a vague excuse for accusing me. How did they proceed to obtain their so-called evidence By ransacking brothels and slums, and ac-Turpentine and cotton will not relieve cepting statements from the lips of a felon. the removal of a President, it is not sur prising that, baulked as they are, they are capable of employing any means, constitu-

or shear his powers. "Well, sir," I suggested, "now to consider what Congress is actually doing.'

"Why," responded the President, "these measures are of course revolutionary. The argument used to defend them are as clearly fallacious as the assertion that black i white, would be. A proposition to deprive, by mere act of Congress, the President of the United States of any portion of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, is a proposal to do direct violence to the Constitution There are three separate but co-ordinate branches of the United States Government improvement of his lands, and economize -the legislative, the judicial and the executive branches. Each of these branches The natural resources of this region are or departments has its special functions abundantly sufficient to sustain a dense and which the Constitution rightly defines and prosperous population. Inexhaustible sup- the provisions of that instrument are so plies of swamp-muck are found in every framed as that no one or two of the departments obtain any power to abstract from the functions of the other. Yet, for a special and despotic purpose, the bill sub mitted by Mr. Bingham is being forced through the House to place in the hands of a military subordinate of the President, independent of the latter, an executive If a farmer is too poor to plant a large privilege which can only be lawfully re vineyard, he can at least cultivate a few moved from the President's hands by the vines. A poor shoemaker in this neigh- people themselves voting the requisite borhood, with a single Flowers' vine on amendment to the Constitution. This bill his five-acre farm, sold fruit enough last assumes a right of Congress to do away year to bread his family until the next with the President altogether, if it choose, vintage. A thousand such vines in the and make itself executor of, as well as legis country would add twenty-five thousand later for, the Government. Could any asdollars to the annual income, and yet the sumption be more arrogant, more dangerous and destructive in its tendency? Could It is neither possible nor desirable that any assumption so completely annul the every one should embark largely into the indictment against the President, that he cultivation of the Scuppernong, but every is in a position to thwart the administrahomestead in the country ought to have a tion of the law? Truly enough the fallacy few vines. Then, instead of turpentine was not needed to prove that the Executive stills, our merchants will construct wine is not, though it clinches the proof that cellars, and the poor man will pay off his Congress, is the aggressive one of the three accounts with grapes instead of naval governmental departments. When our stores. Capital invested in a wine-cellar fathers framed the Constitution, the great will find satisfactory employment, while aim of the majority in the Convention was the small vineyards will not seriously inter- to avoid whatever there was obnoxious fere with any other crop the farmer may in a kingly government. By carefully delegating to Congress many legislative powers, which the King of Great Britain had been accustomed to exercise into this measure, and he will reap a rich without consulting Parliament, they renreward in the increasing prosperity of his dered the Executive merely an executor of the law, without the right to originate measures, except in sudden emergencies and in defence of the Constitution. Congress, vested with such exclusive preroga-

conform to it. I repeat, that he is obliged stood towering. by his solemn oath to defend that instrumake myself understood ?"

"Well, now, to proceed in this connec-

"Perfectly, sir."

as directly by the people, and is, therefore, as directly their representative as Congress is. But Congress claims to be nearer to the people than the President. Yet, while ually overcome. The vanity of the negroes came on the worst enemies of the country, members of the House of Representatives are chosen every two years, Senators are elected once in six years, the President is are chosen—a fact which seems virtually to equalize the respective nearness of the Executive and the legislature to citizens at large. This point is not of so much importance as it would be if the functions of the Executive were less arbitrarily defined, or, let us say, more subject to the fluctuating demands of popular sentiment than to the stable requirements of the Constitution. If it be said that a member of Congress is nearer to a particular constituency, or that a Senator is nearer to a particular State selected to represent the citizens or dominant party of that particular constituency or State, it may be said of the President that he is selected by a broader constituency than either-that is, by the people, or dominant majority in the Union, who, in selecting him, are presumed to subordinate local considerations to those of the general welfare. A president's office, after all is said, is one that, in a crisis like the present, should be held superior to everything except his fealty to the law.' "Then you regard the Supreme Court as

equally independent of legislation by Con-"Unquestionably it is. The Supreme branch of the government as Congres or

to usurp the prerogative of the people in

this case, more than in the other? "Pardon me-am I right in suggesting that no clause in the Constitution acspeedy result would be the reorganization more, but recollect you do it in the face of Time-honored usage-nay, the regulation tion and the cause of much of the actual possible. So adverse is it to every inter- this process is continued until the vines timent in the North has been the conse- in all courts, in England, France, and else- is determined not to allow this happy con- the sordid and selfish classes, men who where, as well as in the United States.knowledge of their own troubles and the we see that body of pious Christians and weeds and grass, and keep the soil well is not likely to loosen his hold upon it when branch of the Government of a right

> "It is your opinion, then, that a majority of the court can decide against the validity of the pending bill, and ignore it if it should pass both Houses?"

ing paupers there among both the white

and black populations, and compels the

government to fall back upon the North for

three-fourths of its current revenues, and

pledge its credit for additional means.-

stance to fight the other half back into the

Union, finds itself, now that it has accom-

plished its object, the scape-goat of a po-

itical party, which, for its own interests.

the Constitution. This is not all. The

measures of that party will, in my judg-

ment, tend to repress for an indefinite pe-

riod such a development of the resources

couraging the property-holding and intel-

ligent class of citizens, to place all power,

it with them. Look at Tennessee, the re-

constructed and 'model' State! There are

ty thousand in all, entitled to the suffrage.

These represent a negro population of say

State-who are practically excluded from

conviction that it was wrong and inadmis

sible; but I consider the extremists who

proceed with this damning policy towards

the Union and compel these men of the

of the Union and cannot get out of it-the

Constitution does not admit the secession

of a State, and we are defending the Con-

stitution by whipping you back under it,

said, in the beginning, all (including the

Republican party) who favored the war .-

With this declaration ringing in their ears,

the whilom rebels, having been whipped

the privileges which it accorded to them as

citizens shall be restored to them. But

instantly they are met by a political power

in Congress with the astonishing announcement, 'Well, you did succeed in outlawing

yourselves, after all; you did succeed in

two hundred and seventy-five thousand

tain.

"That is my conviction." "It may be superfluous to presume that the President is in no wise at fault respectcivil war.' ing the partisan object of both the bills which have been alluded to?"

"Quite superfluous. As I explained at the Constitution to repel these revolution- sympathize for the misfortunes of either the commencement, this so-called reconary measures.' struction bill is destined, if carried into effect, so to increase and consolidate the with a resolute gesture, "has already ex- collection of debts, which they consider military tyranny which has already come pressed his intention to perform his duty. died with the Confederacy, and which never nigh to ruin the Southern States, that no As to what that duty may involve," (laying can be paid in such times as these. Propbody of legislators not run nearly wild with his hand lightly on the table, and drum- erty may and will change hands, men will a party idea could think of forcing it ming with his fingers during the pause) be run into bankruptcy, but will still owe "it would be rather premature, just now, these debts, and very many of them will be used to pay an enormous revenue to the even to suggest. We will leave special entirely lost to the creditor, that might be government, instead of having been recumeasures for special occasions, when they paid to the last dollar by honorable men, perated since the war, has nearly died out. arise. I have confidence in the good sense if allowed to recuperate and get well started In the place of the revenue which it yieldof the army, and certainly I believe in the in their various avocations. Yes, these ed and which helped to lighten the taxes people. I believe in the young men ; they high-toned classes of men alluded to are of Northern citizens, there is now an alwill not permit a revolution to be accom- those who alone can give character to a most absolute blank on the books of the plished, even though," added the Presi-country; they are patriots, and in many Internal Revenue Department, and the dent, in a serious, but not at all threaten- instances christians, and will be honored government not only has to bear this loss. ing tone, "it might be necessary for the to the end of time. but expend an amount more than equal to it to support a deliberate crushing system upon the patriotism and enterprise of the Southern people. Here is a policy of re-For the Journal. pression which chokes up the fountains of evenue in the South, is continually mak-

negroes in several districts as now prevail.'

"But we come back at last, Mr. Presi-

in his chair, with another grim smile, "so

States at this time?"

of the entire country."

summation.'

it would appear."

Fellow-Citizens:-Your attention almost exclusively identified with, the nehave a signification which is nearly synony- dollar they owe, if they can. prevents the defeated section from taking mous; in other words all one and the same its rightful place again under the shelter of thing, so much so, that in the best days the South ever saw, to have taken away the deal with a curse. Co-existent with the innegro property without any compensation, stitution of slavery were to be found barns would have broke the whole country. At full of corn, smoke-houses well filled, and, of the South as had been accomplished bethe present period of our duration, what generally speaking, plenty of all the nefore the war. It is grinding out and disfore the war. It is grinding out and dis- have we to behold and reflect upon? That these blessings our opportunities for raising we have gone through a most cruel money were, in fact, too good. We had the whole conduct of affairs, in the hands and bloody war to save our property, banking facilities to an extraordinary de of the negroes and the few native whites without which there were but few safe gree, we could make drafts predicated on and Northern adventurers who would share debts in the country; in reality, to take a we could obtain money from private indi mans negroes from him was looked upon viduals, and from sources too numerous to fifty thousand negroes, and twenty thousand as destroying him, if he owned many; for mention. It is readily seen that the matewhites who vote with them, making seven-ty thousand in all, entitled to the suffrage ces he had of paying money were taken debts are destroyed, or, in other words, so from him-he could hold out as long as nearly so that the wreck of what remains but there are one hundred and thirty thou- he had his negroes-after losing them he is not worth much, and unlike the sand white citizens, representing a white was lost himself, or, in other words, he population of more than eight hundred could not sustain himself, and he went by full of fragments, they will do well if they thousand—the property-owners, the busi- the board. Having lost his negroes, he can feed the Lawyers, Sheriffs, Clerks and lost his credit, and would, shortly after- pay court costs, and when they will have done State—who are practically excluded from participation in the government. How wards, lose everything in the way of prop- if there will be the first fragment left, exerty, and every particle of business or com- cept in very few instances. And why ?good deal of vigor, "every one knows, or liest days of the South.

ought to know by this time, what my position was and is in regard to secession. I had to sacrifice something to vindicate my seen and admitted that when the negroes live without air, which is the most essenwere gone, the debts were gone. The ne- tial principle of life, as that these debts have violated their own express declaration of the object of the war, and who are dishonoring the Constitution every day they sustained by, and upon, the negro, with- all killed, and another currency establishthe South—I consider these men, I say, made, and could not have survived a min- backs. The Government did not recognize ute. Who can say for a moment that the would have taxed them, in fact they betreasonable as, any rebels who fought in the negroes are not dead to all intents and pur- came a nuisance, and very properly are Southern armies. The men who tried to take the South out of the Union were, at poses, except in trespasses and sin? And called old debts, and so they are. They least consistent in this, that they did not just so are old debts dead, and both call are so very old they are on the verge of object to the Constitution itself, but were led to fear that they would not be suffered for the same restrictions, and if wholesome be dead and buried. I would recommend laws and regulations are not enacted to- that the darkies preach their funeral, as to retain their rights under it. War was resorted to by the government to restore wards them, the worst state of things will they were close kin and constant compan-South to again resume their status as citizens of the United States. 'You are not out

try was in the height of its power. She events, they are both bad property at this could bear a great deal, and did; but now time. I consider that the old debts and she is in her weakness; she has suffered the negroes are old friends, and very true everything and lost everything. She has to each other, so much so, that you could been exhausted by war, pestilence and not hurt one without hurting the other .famine. She has been borne down They are like the Siamese twins, you dare by oppressive and cruel taxation, and not cut the cord which unites them, withback under it, reasonably demand that helping hand, and when charity and be- fore suggest that the chord which binds nevolence should assume their peculiar them be left undivided, and that the one perogatives, and ask what can be done for be allowed to go with the other. C. D. her relief, and go forward and relieve her sufferings, those christian virtues are sel- The New York Commercial, as if in dedom to be heard of, and would seem to spair, asks: "Where are the coming states Rules on Health.

Never hang yourself out of an open window when you go to bed. In cold weather, always wear thick, warm clothing about your body. If you hav'nt money enough to buy it, attend an exponential black and a support of the union; you did succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. We whom there were always general and specific differences of opinion, has ever had a tender of the union; you did succeed with such exclusive prerogatives, after an; you did succeed with such exclusive prerogatives, after an; you did succeed with the institution of slavery. Well, may we ask what is the country to come to, and what are we to do to be saved? Yes, our bleeding country has not convadidate to be reconstituted and succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. We did not restore you; we conquered you. You are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay there are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay there are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay there are you did succeed with succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. We did not restore you; we conquered you. You are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay there are you did succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. We did not restore you; we conquered you. You are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay there are you did succeed with succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. Well, may we ask what is the country to come to, and what are we to do to be saved? Yes, our bleeding country has not converge to the country to come to, and what are we to do to be saved? Yes, our bleeding country has not converge to the country to come to, and what are we to do to be saved? Yes, our bleeding country has not converge to the country to come to, and the country to come to, and the country to come to, and the country to come to a succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship. We were the country to come to, and the country to come to, and the country to come to a succeed in the country to come to, and the country to come to a succeed in the country to come to a succeed in the country Professor B. F. Grady, Jr., well known as a teacher of much ability and experiments in the city during to-day, and has added much reputation in the city during to-day, and has added much reputation in the city during to-day, and has added much reputation is no more; we propose of the Executive to his scientific and practical acquirements by his recent work upon Agriculture, has advertisement of Floral College will be ound in another column.

Professor B. F. Grady, Jr., well known as a teacher of much ability and experiments to the patrons of the Clinton Male Acade
The observable of the patrons of the Clorest to the patrons of the Clorest to the patrons of the Constitution, has ever had a tender of much ability and experiments to the wounds, she lies in typhoid to girst the condition, and instead of giving such nour functions. The attitude of the Executive to the institution of the care of opinion, has ever had a tender of much ability and experiments of the Executive to the institution of the Executive to the configuration in the city during to-day, and has a teacher of much ability and experiments of the Executive to the institution of the Executive to the institution of the end of the en

prevent it from obtaining, which does not Radical policy, the President arose, and shed their blood for those who now seek to destroy them and their families. The first "What a pitiful condition is this! If heavy blow we received after the sacrifice ment from any and every assailant. Do I there had been a generous, liberal-minded, of our children was taking our negroes: law-abiding predominant sentiment in the the next was, by the bummers and robbers, North why by this time the South would who invaded our houses, insulted our famihave been almost upon its legs again. I lies, desolated our hearths, took everything tion a little further. Congress, or, at do not say that the negroes would all have they thought was worth anything to them. least the present Congress, claims to be the been at work—that all the plantations there and left us as badly abused as it would only national representative of the will of the people. Yet the President is elected did. But there would have been none of negroes gone, our horses gone, provisthis hurry to thrust negro suffrage down the ions carried off, property destroyed in throats, as it were, of a people whose re-pugnance to the morsel can only be grad-in every shape, and last, but not least, would not have been so fed to bursting that who ought to be our best friends, and labor, free labor for their old masters might be if they would, people of ourselves, should be peglected, shirked and lost .- of whom it might be said, are bone of our chosen every four years. The President is There would have been no military bone and flesh of our flesh, who take the chosen oftener by two years than Senators usurpations, but civil governments organ-most tragic part of the drama, and are ized in each State by the citizens most faabout to close the scene by destroying the miliar with the character and requirements last hope we have, thereby acting worse of the several populations and interests .- towards us than those who fought against us, even to the bummers. They molested Finding their old social and business interests thus concerned, with the single ex- us in and during the battles of the country, ception of slavery, the property owners, but now for a party of creatures, laying no merchapts and industrial classes would claim to humanity, to start up to destroy have had incentives to give the war the go- the last thing they can find, and whom we by and return to their enterprises. Then thought were friends, truly may we exthe negroes, or at least the majority of claim, as did poor Cæsar when Brutus them, would have worked, because the stabbed him, "Et tu Brute." And truly Freedmen's Bureau could have been dis- may we also exclaim, O, ye men of the than the President, because each has been pensed with, and they would have been South, cease your depredations, let your obliged to work, and have had work to do. poor bleeding country recover from her It is highly improbable, too, that there wounds, let the cries of the widow and the would have been at this period any such orphan reach your ear, let humanity entalk about a 'war of races,' or any such ter your hearts, remember what our Saviour distrust and disgust betwixt the whites and has told to the world, "blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." 'Is it your opinion that the military You may not have long to live, you do not governments, as they now exists could be know how soon you may have to appear prudently removed from the Southern before that tribunal, of which mention is made by St. Paul, where the God of mercy "Perhaps not, just at this moment: fam- holds a court of eternal duration, wherein ine and anarchy have been too long culti- you will experience according to the same vated there. But of this I am convinced, divine writer, that it is a fearful thing to fall that if every district commander in the into the hands of the living God. You Southern States should be changed to-mor- had better pause before you push these row from a district commander to a de- debts on the country at such a time as this. Court is as much a separate and distinct partment commander, with duties similar to Be assured no good can come of it. Comthose of the military commander in your promise or cancel, one or the other, accordthe Executive. What right has Congress own State, for instance—that of assisting ing to the exigencies of the case. Rememthe civil authorities to preserve order in ber you are aiding and assisting in the case of necessity, civil governments would general destruction, and are contributing be rapidly and peacefully restored. There your might with a vengeance, and no might be, to be sure, a few outbreaks, and doubt, if you persist, you will see what it the military might be called upon to put will come to. You have done a great deal them down. But, in my judgment, the of harm now, and for what I know, will do

> dent, to the first thought-that Congress to observe that these remarks only apply to would ride over the ruin of their fellow-"So," remarked the President, leaning creatures without pity or remorse; men who have rarely felt a noble impulse; men who were never actuated by philanthropy "Which naturally leads us to the pros- or patriotism, but feeling miserable, heartpect of continued and, perhaps, worse an- less, and wretched themselves, disregard what is due to others, and that golden rule "A revolution, such as these headlong which tells us to do unto others as we spirits seem determined to precipitate, would have others do unto us. But thanks may have, if it is suffered to go on, an ef- to God, we have some men of lefty souls feet more damaging than that of the last amongst us, who never contemplated such an idea as that of adding to the horrors of "The President-pardon me-has been a horrible war; men who never dodged the understood to express his intention to ex- battle or the bullet : men who can feel for ercise all the authority vested in him by the soldier or the citizen, and are ready to as they come in their way; men at this The President," said Mr. Johnson, time who would rather die than urge the

consequences of the worst kind.

Before concluding this subject it is right

people to take the matter into their own hands."

Very many of them hold the largest amount of old claims against the people, and, seeing they are unable to pay, have not asked for a dollar, and are now ready to come forward and destroy their old debts thereby showing noble examples to all who pointed to a condition of things which calls ever the country gets under way in making might be induced to follow them, and it for grave and serious consideration, namely, money these men ought, and will be, the and under the head of Old Debts; a class first to be inquired after, and no doubt will One-half the country, having spent its sub- of debts which properly belong to, and are receive the highest consideration, and, in many instances, the payment of the last cent, for it is a rule of action with all hongroes; in fact, these debts and the negroes orable men to pay to the last cent, the last

Now is the time to compromise; now or never: a little is better than none; a little and a blessing is worth more than a great produce to be delivered within ninety days "Now," continued Mr. Johnson, with a mercial standing, and all this in the palmood deal of vigor, "every one knows, or lest days of the South.

Because every part of their fabric is destroyed and the property upon which they From this course of reasoning it must be were based is nowhere to be found. Just as well might we say, we can breathe or groes were the debts, and the debts are can exist without a living principle to susthe negroes, built, based, predicated and tain them. When the country was conquered, our money, bonds and notes, were out which the debts could never have been ed, and all our notes gave way to greenyet happen that ever occurred in any coun- ions, and as a matter of course had more to do with them than white people, in When the war was inaugurated the coun- some very important respects. At all

Where are the Statesmen !